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VOL. XXIII. NO. 94. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1905. FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

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Provincial Legislature

Coal Mines Bill Again Discussed at Third Reading—Debate Pending.

Question of Reducing Election Deposit Is Still Under Review.

Workmen's Compensation Act in Committee—Budget Debate Goes on.

Thursday, March 30.

THE House opened with the customary exercises at 2 o'clock, after which the following was the order of business:

Reports

The private bills committee, through Mr. Ross, the chairman, recommended a number of bills to the House, including bills to incorporate the Sumas Development Co., the Royal Trust Co., the General Trusts Co. and the British Columbia Securities Co. In view of the general similarity of character in all these bills, the committee recommended a model bill for the construction of such measures to the consideration of the legislature. The report was received.

A Privileged Question

The leader of the opposition wanted to know if the government had yet decided upon any legislation affecting railway construction.

The premier replied that this subject was now receiving the very best attention of the government.

Eight-hour Law

Mr. Hawthornthwaite's reconstructed bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act, designed to make effective the eight-hour law of last session, was proposed for third reading.

Mr. Hall offered an amendment providing that "bank" for the purposes of this act shall mean the surface entrance to a mine, except in the case of a vertical shaft, when it shall mean the bottom of the shaft. He explained that considerable time was taken up in conveying a shift of men up and down a shaft, and argued that this time should not be included in the day's work under the act. In view of the constitution existing in the coal mining industry, he contended that the legislature should not impose upon it any vexatious conditions which might result disadvantageously to the industry in this province. The amendment he proposed was adopted by a majority of the House, and the bill was then read a second time.

Mr. Williams did not think Mr. Hall knew very much about coal mining matters. Three-fourths of the coal mines in the state of Washington were working eight hours a day at present, and, as a matter of fact, the eight-hour day had obtained in the National collieries for the past fifteen years. The present bill was calculated simply to continue the system effectively.

Mr. McInnes said the bill of last year was passed with the understanding that it would not interfere with the collieries of Vancouver Island. They now found that it would very materially disturb two of the Island mines. If the House passed the present bill the law of last session would have full force and effect with respect to the Fernie mines. It would also disadvantageously affect the mines of Vancouver Island inasmuch as it would cut fifty minutes from the day's work of the operators, thus reducing their earning power. He agreed with Mr. Hall also that the condition imposed might militate against the competing power of the local industry as against the coal mines on the other side of the line. The conditions of labor in the coal mines of the Island were excellent, and were so considered by miners who came from collieries in other parts of the world. What reason was there for disturbing the industry, and interfering into it the possibility of trouble both for the operators and the men?

Mr. Wright moved the adjournment of the debate.

Third Readings

The bill to amend the Railway Consolidation Act passed third reading; also the bill to amend the British Columbia Railway Act.

Election Deposit

Mr. Williams' bill to reduce the amount of the election deposit from \$200 to \$50 was further considered on the motion for second reading.

Hon. Mr. Cotton, upon whose motion the debate was adjourned on the previous day, took occasion to express himself briefly on the proposal. In a word, his position was that the \$200 deposit was not an obstacle which militated unfairly in the working out of the political system. If it was wrong in principle, then let it be removed altogether. If there was to be a deposit at all, he saw no reason for the reduction proposed.

The debate was again adjourned on motion of Mr. Bowser, after an objection from Mr. Hawthornthwaite on the ground that private members had only certain days for the advancement of legislation and that their opportunities should not be encroached upon.

Workmen's Insurance

The Workmen's Compensation Act was further considered in committee.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite offered an amendment to allow claims for compensation in cases where men were killed or injured on buildings of less than forty feet in height, the act as it stood debarring claims unless the buildings were over that height, which he considered a manifest absurdity.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite proposed to enlarge the amount of compensation obtainable under the act from \$1,500 to \$2,000.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald disputed the wisdom of the proposal. He argued that the act was practically an insurance for workmen, and he thought it might be going too far to increase the amount as suggested, especially in view of industrial conditions in the province, and the desirability of avoiding anything calculated to discourage the investment of capital.

Mr. Patterson thought the act was essentially wrong. Its principle was indefensible. If employers were made liable only in cases where men were injured through their negligence, it would be proper. It was not fair or reasonable that they should be liable for accidents due to carelessness of the men employed, or at least to causes over which the employer had no control.

Japs Demand Cash And Land

Baron Hayashi States These Are Sine Qua Non of Peace Terms.

Russia's Suggested Outline of Proposals Not to Be Thought of Now.

The Mikado's Special Financial Commissioner on the Situation.

LONDON, March 30.—(S36 p. m.)—Peace talk is prevalent everywhere, but that negotiations have commenced is still positively denied in all official circles. The foreign office disclaims even having any knowledge of peace proposals. It is quite evident, however, that while the first definite step may be that at any moment an advance further than indicated in the Associated Press despatches may be made, this may be postponed indefinitely.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister, declared to the Associated Press tonight that he had information in regard to the announcement contained in the St. Petersburg despatches of the Associated Press that Russia had indirectly made known to the Japanese the negative conditions on which peace might be concluded, namely, no cession of territory and no indemnity, leaving Japan to determine whether peace negotiations could be begun upon that basis, but he said unreservedly that the terms mentioned could not be even considered. "A peace of this kind," he said, "is not the only point negotiable, as Japan's ante-bellum demands have already been secured by Japan."

M. Takahashi (the Japanese special financial commissioner) in an interview today said to the Associated Press that the Japanese government had received \$250,000,000 and \$300,000,000 the first year, and it is estimated that it will cost \$450,000,000 during the present year. It would be unprecedented in the history of great wars for no indemnity to be paid. The territory given up by the vanquished.

Money and Territory Indemnity

"While it is beyond my province to discuss terms of peace, I can express my personal opinion as the war was forced upon Japan, it is not likely that she will waive the right to an indemnity and cession of territory," he said. "What indemnity will be demanded I cannot say, but it is my private opinion that it will at least cover the expense of the war. If Russia assumes that a continuance of the war will hurt our finances, we are willing to make a mistake. We can maintain a sufficient army in Manchuria to keep out the Russians indefinitely, but this will necessitate Japan remaining in Manchuria and administering the province on a war footing, which we do not desire. Manchuria is fertile and productive, and an army can be maintained there more economically than in the case of the opposing force in Siberia. If Russia is prepared for the test of a war of finances we are willing to make a mistake. The longer the war lasts the more certain we will be that it will not be resumed."

M. Takahashi spoke interestingly regarding the internal conditions of China since the China-Japanese war. He said China was awakening. The Chinese were now making rapid strides along the lines on which Japan had developed. China was sending pupils abroad to study and bringing in foreign instructors. Many of these were Japanese and a number of them were Chinese. The Manchus were steadily being effected. The Manchus were delighted with the Japanese administration wherever it was in force, because they found no lawlessness and perfect justice.

China May Defy Russia

The Chinese government, M. Takahashi added, proposed reorganization of the army of China and recruiting its navy. The Japanese believe that within ten years China will be able to defy Russia. In this connection a foreign office official said to the Associated Press today that the Chinese government was now making rapid strides along the lines on which Japan had developed. China was sending pupils abroad to study and bringing in foreign instructors. Many of these were Japanese and a number of them were Chinese. The Manchus were steadily being effected. The Manchus were delighted with the Japanese administration wherever it was in force, because they found no lawlessness and perfect justice.

Budget Debate

Mr. Murphy continued the debate on the motion for supply. He prefaced his remarks by a disavowal of any personal pretensions to the position of financial critic of his party or to a seat in the cabinet. Having in the past given support to the government, he was now in a position to speak with the treasury benches, he felt quite at home on the opposition side. At the same time he predicted that there would be a change of administration in the not distant future. Turning to the question which had been discussed in the statement of the finance minister, he took the ground that any prosperity which had come to the industries of British Columbia of late years was due, not to the administration of local affairs, but to the general and progressive policy of the Dominion government. Viewing certain matters which had transpired in connection with the formation of the present government, he expressed the opinion that Mr. Houston had been treated unfairly, and that the government's various suggestions which had been floated as to cabinet possibilities before the government had been finally evolved. For instance, the member for Skeena had claims which were not recognized. He moved the adjournment of a debate on one occasion "until the government's railway policy was brought down." The railway policy had not yet transpired, and the member for Skeena was still outside the cabinet ranks. While willing to congratulate the government upon its being able to form a cabinet at all, he could not congratulate them upon the selections which were made. The president of the council was in a unique position. None was more perspicacious than the member for Richmond, who had been elected on an absolute force. True it was that no scandals could be brought home to the present government. For they had done nothing at all. He addressed some humorous references to the attorney-general's persistence in his duty in attempting to bring the law of the country. In the past the giving away of public lands had been carried to an abuse. The present government had nothing to give. So they made an exchange of lands (in acquiring the asylum farm) and let their friends get the best of it. The results of the last election afforded little to boast of on either side. The Liberal defeat was due to the influence of one man, the minister of public works, in the Fraser valley. That gentleman might have sent back a report from his mission there brief as Caesar's message from Gaul, Caesar said: "I came; I saw; I conquered." The minister of public works might have restricted his report to the statement that he saw and conquered. He saw one man and that settled it. All the glory of the victory belonged to him. For some time after election the government seemed to have died. The next heard of them they were wandering in various parts of the earth like the shades of the ancient Greeks. In his wonderful mission to the old country the attorney-general had done a work which stood unique among legal accomplishments. He had obtained leave to appeal a case to the Privy Council, a matter which might have been justly regarded as a case of writing a letter. He questioned the justification of the premier in the support of the Socialist members, and in this connection philosophy.

The Color Question

Upon consideration of the bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act, Mr. Hawthornthwaite proposed to qualify the prohibition against the wearing in court of "official or customary wigs" by adding a provision "that the wearing of red wigs should be permissible."

The amendment was rejected.

PEACE TALK IN JAPAN.

Government and People Say Nothing but Saw Wood.

Tokio, March 30.—The various rumors of peace coming from Europe and America apparently do not meet the attitude of the Japanese government and people towards the war. The populace re-echoes the announced declaration of Japan to push the military operations unimpeded by discussions of events in Russia or elsewhere. The Jiji declares that the successive reverses have not affected Russia. Emperor Nicholas, the paper adds, is unwilling to sacrifice the prestige of his house or surrender the position of controlling influence Russia has heretofore held among the powers of Europe. Field Marshal Oyama's army will continue its forward movement and not give Russia a breathing moment.

The Kokumin pronounces the war as useless and wasteful on the part of Russia, but adds if Russia chooses to shut her eyes to the light of reason. Japan will profit by her blindness.

The Nichi Nichi says France alone is capable of taking the initiative in inducing Russia to negotiate for peace, but it doubts if Russia would accept France's advice, because the peace terms will mean the death of the bureaucracy.

Interest in the War

is shifting eastward. It is rumored that the Russians plan to abandon Sakhalin when the harbors are free of ice. The Russians are strengthening the defensive positions north of the Yumen river, Korea, in the vicinity of Numan, north of Poesiet bay, and at points on the railway in the vicinity of Ninguta (100 miles east by north of Kirin). A good highway extends from Poesiet bay northward to Ninguta, which joins the Kirin road.

Vanishing Witness Held

J. Morgan Smith is pre-empted to testify re Caesar Young's Death.

Cincinnati, O., March 30.—Accused of conspiracy to commit murder, J. Morgan Smith and wife were arrested here today on telegraphic request from District Attorney Jerome, of New York.

Nan Patterson, the actress, who has been twice put on trial for the murder of Caesar Young in New York May 4, 1904, is charged in the same connection, new indictments to this effect having been found in New York.

For a long time the authorities had been unable to locate Smith and his wife, the couple having left New York a few months after the murder and before the beginning of the recent trial of Miss Patterson, in which Smith's testimony was considered most vital to the prosecution. Several weeks ago a New York detective met Smith in Montreal, Que., and from that time until the arrests here today this officer has awaited a favorable time for making the arrest. He followed the couple part of the time as traveling companion over half of the continent, having made friends with Smith, who knew him to be a detective but believed that the officer was after some other person. Detroit, Cleveland and several Canadian cities were visited. Finally Smith went to Nashville and Louisville to seek a position with some of the bookmakers in those cities, leaving his wife in Cleveland. He was unsuccessful and then came to Cincinnati, where his wife met him on Wednesday. Mrs. Smith said she had relatives in Covington, Ky., and she went with her husband to that city yesterday to call on these persons, who, however, refused to see the visitors and afterwards declared there was no relationship between them. Returning to this city, Mr. and Mrs. Smith registered at the Grand hotel as H. H. Benning and wife.

The detective had kept in telegraphic communication with New York and had deferred an arrest until it was possible to take both husband and wife, their separation soon after reaching the United States on returning from Canada having caused the delay. Last night the detective wired to District Attorney Jerome: "Smith and Julia are at the Grand hotel; wire instructions." In reply, the district attorney today telegraphed: "Arrest Smith and wife as fugitives from justice."

The arrest was made quietly and Smith and wife were taken to police headquarters, where they admitted their identity, although denying any guilt in connection with the case, they expressed an intention to return to New York without requisition. The couple stated that they had expected to go to New York, although they had not anticipated doing so under arrest. The detective who has been following Smith says that Smith went under many aliases in different cities before registering here as H. H. Benning. At Hamilton, Ont., Smith called himself "H. H. Benning" and was known as Adams; in Detroit he was known as Collins, and Cleveland Robinson.

Before being locked up Smith was searched. In his pockets were found an old watch, some pocket pieces and \$25 in cash. In his breast pockets were found two envelopes sealed with red wax. Poppe took the envelopes Smith made frantic efforts to get them back, but the two envelopes were retained by the police. Smith at first refused to discuss the case, but his wife talked freely of their travels.

Indictments Against Smith

New York, March 30.—The grand jury late today handed down indictments against J. Morgan Smith, Julia Smith, his wife, and Nan Patterson, charging them jointly with conspiracy.

The indictments are based upon a letter alleged to have been written by Julia to Young, in which, it is alleged, was a threat and a demand for money for the Patterson girl.

This action by the grand jury followed a hearing at which several witnesses, including the widow Higgins, Young and Mrs. Young's brother-in-law, William Luce, were examined by Assistant District Attorney Rand, who conducted the recent trial of Nan Patterson, charged with Caesar Young's murder, which resulted in a disagreement by the jury.

The arrest of Smith and his wife at Cincinnati, according to the local authorities, will have an important bearing upon the new trial of the Patterson girl on the charge of murder, set for April 10. At the first trial, attempt was made to prove that the revolver with which Young was shot was purchased by Smith and a woman the day before the tragedy.

A deputy sheriff of the district attorney's office left here today for Albany with requisition papers for Smith and his wife, which Governor Higgins has signed. As soon as the governor's signature is obtained the deputy will start for Ohio.

LINEVITCH TO HIS LEGIONS.

"May God Help You in the Coming Battle" His Significant Conclusion.

St. Petersburg, March 30.—General Linevitch has issued this address to his troops: "The Emperor has been pleased to appoint me commander-in-chief of the Manchurian army. In my battles with the Shaike and Hun tribes, at Poutloff and Novgorod hills, at the front at Kandulian and Gangur passes, and on the Mukden positions—you have most bravely repulsed enormous losses. Let every man accomplish manfully his sacred duty to the Emperor and the fatherland. The enemy cannot hold out before Russian valor and reinforcements are coming unceasingly from Russia. May God help you in the coming battle."

Roblin To Ask A Dissolution

Will Appeal to the People From Injustice at Hands of the Dominion.

Minister of Public Works Outspoken in Voicing General Indignation.

Campaign If Initiated Would Be on Provincial Rights for Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 30.—(Special).—As a result of the Manitoba government's refusal to entertain the question of the extension of Manitoba's boundary to Hudson's Bay, and the agitation over the school question, a crisis is imminent here and an article in an evening paper stated that the Provincial Ministry had decided to resign as a protest against Laurier's action.

Seen by your correspondent, Premier Roblin was decidedly non-committal, but he did not deny the report, merely remarking that the relations between himself and Lieut.-Governor McMillan were most cordial.

This was in relation to a statement that Sir Daniel McMillan had refused to grant him a dissolution.

Hon. Mr. Rogers, Minister of Public Works, was much more outspoken. In answer to your correspondent he said: "I only hope Mr. Roblin may be persuaded to dissolve. It is his time due and united action should be taken. Every citizen of this province should be allowed a voice in the matter. Manitobans should have the same rights as other citizens of the Dominion, which we are not receiving today. Laurier's childish statement in Quebec and Ontario re the boundaries is an insult to the province."

In conclusion, Hon. Mr. Rogers said: "I am persuaded we should have dissolution, when we can make all the facts in the possession of the government known to the people."

"TRIBUNE" ON THE CRISIS.

Manitoba to Be Punished for Her National School Policy.

Winnipeg, Man., March 30.—The Tribune publishes the following editorial: "There is a crisis on in local politics, and most substantial developments may be looked for any day. It will not surprise anyone to see members of the local government band in their resignations through the Dominion, which we are not receiving today. Laurier's childish statement in Quebec and Ontario re the boundaries is an insult to the province."

The only time in which the boundary could be fixed is now, and yet all appeals, all statistics, have utterly failed to move Ottawa people. Manitoba seems doomed to remain like a postage stamp upon the map of the Dominion, while the western provinces are to have territory to burn, so to speak. For all time, therefore, the province is to be a little insignificant territory. This is a little insignificant territory.

Rank Discrimination

for which no reason whatever can be assigned, except, forsooth, that the reason put forward in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's personal organ in Quebec that Manitoba must be punished because of her national school policy and failure to render 'justice' to the Roman Catholics, who, it was learned on good authority, have been chafing, and chafing hard, over the treatment meted out to the province.

The Tribune was today informed upon what it regards as good authority that Mr. Roblin, the colleague recently decided to appeal to the country on the question in order that Ottawa and the rest of the Dominion might realize how deeply the people feel on the question.

In order to dissolve the House, it is now stated that Sir Daniel McMillan absolutely refuses to grant the dissolution, claiming that the question is not of sufficient importance to demand an appeal to the people. It now looks as if the point of tension had been reached and that unless something gives soon there will be an explosion and a crisis.

It is intimated that the colleagues come there will be such a mix-up over the school question at Ottawa as may prevent the passage of the autonomy bills.

The Tribune made repeated attempts in the course of the day to see one or more of the ministers, but they were in council and declined to be seen. It has been significant that the Premier has remained very silent ever since his return from the south. Usually he is loquacious to say upon some point, but this time he has been silent. This is significant as indicating that he has something serious on his mind.

Hon. Mr. Rogers has just returned from Minneapolis and Hon. Mr. Campbell is still there.

MONTREAL MONEY.

Montreal, March 30.—The announcement was made by the Bank of Montreal today that it had received subscriptions amounting to nearly \$15,000,000, mostly from Montrealers, for the new Japanese loan. The subscribers will share in the New York allotment.

TAINTED MONEY.

Boston, Mass., March 30.—Despite the fact that the committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has practically decided to accept the gift of \$100,000 from John D. Rockefeller, a committee representing the Congregational clergymen of Boston and vicinity, who are opposed to the acceptance of the gift, today decided to continue the protest. A committee was appointed to submit the facts and the documents in the matter to the Congregational ministers of the country.

ABOLISH THE ALDERMEN.

New York, March 30.—Speaking before a meeting advertised as under the auspices of the Central Federated Union today, Comptroller Grout advocated the abolition of the local Board of Aldermen.

"It is no light proposition," he said, "to urge that a body of citizens shall be done away with because they have not been faithful in their duties. The Board of Aldermen no longer serves the purpose for which it was created."

Resolutions condemning the Board of Aldermen for holding up various franchises were adopted.

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What About That Order To Instal Electric Light?

When you commence Spring cleaning don't fail to add to your comfort by going ahead with this important work.

B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO., LIMITED
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WALLPAPER SALE

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To reduce stock, as we are preparing to remove to larger premises.

The Melrose Co., Ltd.

78 Fort Street,

2 doors below Redmond Theatre.

40 Fort Street,

Next to Five Sisters' Block.

Poor Prospect For Peace

Japanese "Friend" Puts Situation Very Plainly and Effectively.

War Party of Russia Are Still Insistent That the War go on.

Paris, March 30.—Regarding the statement telegraphed from St. Petersburg that Russia's negative conditions precedent to peace negotiations have been made known to Japan, a personage who is conversant with Japan's attitude in the matter said to the Associated Press today:

"Russia's evident desire for peace is observable to Japan, the same as to the rest of the world, and the Japanese statesmen doubtless possess superior facilities to correctly estimate the peace tendencies in responsible Russian quarters. Japan knows that Russia wants peace without indemnity, without humiliation and without rigorous terms. But this does not fulfill the requirements necessary to the initiation of peace negotiations. On the contrary, if Russia wants peace, certain definite steps are necessary. It is essential that Emperor Nicholas personally pronounce himself for peace, as Japan is fully aware that he is the sole autocratic power. After that, instead of a vague intimation, it will be essential to adopt the usual formalities of suing for peace. Concerning indemnity, one is authorized to state the amount which Japan will claim, but it is clear that some very substantial indemnity is necessary as compensation for Russia's causing Japan to engage in a costly war. Concerning other terms, these are varying as the campaign progresses, and the taking of Vladivostok will make a further material change in the conditions of peace."

It can be said definitely that France has not acted as yet as intermediary in informal proposals, whereby the governments of St. Petersburg and Tokyo were several days ago made aware of the general attitude of each other. Foreign Minister Delcasse has said within the last twenty-four hours that nothing whatever in the way of a tangible peace proposition from either side has come to his knowledge. He is sincerely in hope that some proposition will materialize, but considers the present movement entirely too vague and lacking responsibility to inspire much prospect of success.

EMPEROR IS OBSTINATE.

Still Determined to Carry on the Losing Game of War.

St. Petersburg, March 30.—Members of the war party are industriously insinuating that if Russian diplomacy is doing anything in the way of a tangible peace proposition, it is without imperial sanction, and is in reality only an unofficial endeavor to induce Japan to agree to negotiate on the lines of no cession of territory and no indemnity, and to enable the advocates of peace to point out to the Em-

peror that peace is impossible without national humiliation.

To show that the Emperor is still recalcitrant on the question of the prosecution of the war, they are spreading the story to the effect that when Minister Lamsdorff, in advocating the advisability of peace, drew the gloomiest picture of the situation in the Far East, His Majesty became angry and impatient. The perseverance with which these stories are repeated indicates beyond doubt that they are circulated with a deliberate purpose.

In order to allay the agitation and discontent over the delay in the work of the Rouzhan commission, which is charged with formulating the reforms authorized in the imperial rescript of March 3, it is said that Emperor Nicholas has decided to issue a rescript to Interior Minister Boulougan on April 3, in which he will urge the necessity for expedition and fix an absolute date for convening the assembly, whose election will be provided for by the commission.

11:25 p. m.—A long official statement has been issued announcing that the minister of the interior has advised and the Emperor approved of a plan whereby preparations for the calling of the assembly will be completed in one or two days.

Taking Miscellaneous Advice.

Paris, March 29.—The Journal's St. Petersburg correspondent says Emperor Nicholas is in daily consultation with content persons of political, financial, diplomatic and military circles to study the question of peace from every point of view.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Petit Journal states that Chinese bandits have cut the Chinese Eastern railway at several places, preventing the arrival of the Russian reinforcements.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

Paris, March 30.—A man suspected of being the author of the bomb outrage in the Avenue De La Republique, when members of the Republican Guards and police were wounded, has been arrested.

CONCESSIONS TO FINNISH.

Emperor Nicholas Concedes Certain Demands of Senate.

St. Petersburg, March 30.—The Emperor has given an answer to the petition of the Finnish Diet, asking that all imperial decrees since the Diet of 1809, which it claimed are in contravention of the Russian law of 1905, be withdrawn or submitted for the approval of the Diet. These include the military conscription act, the manifesto of 1899, placing the imperial interests in Finland under the Russian authority, the manifesto of 1900 providing for the use of the Russian language in the principal departments, the irremovability of judges, the employment of Russian public officials, the restriction upon the sale of land, the administration and the concentration of the executive power in the hands of the Governor-General. The Emperor in his decision concedes two points: The suspension of the conscription until 1908, when the whole question will be submitted to the Diet, and in lieu of military service Finland will have to pay a contribution of \$2,000,000 in the same way as the Muscovites of the Caucasus pay instead of furnishing recruits. In this matter the Emperor went beyond the recommendations of the Russian senate, to which the petition was submitted, and acted upon the advice of Prince John Bobelsky, the Governor-General of Finland, who favored concession to Finnish public opinion. The Emperor has conceded the point of the irremovability of judges.

Finns Not Satisfied.

Helsingfors, March 30.—The telegraphic report giving the nature of the Emperor's reply to the petition of the Diet, is only partly satisfactory to the Finns. The Diet took the position that unless the whole petition was granted it would decline to proceed with legislation. For three months the sittings of the Diet have been purely formal. The term of the Diet expires in the middle of April.

The imperial decision is regarded by the constitutionalists as being a temporary makeshift to relieve the present tension. Suspension of the conscription act will undoubtedly remove the possibility of a serious disturbance next month, when the levies are to be taken for the Finnish battalion, the law required that 200 youths submit themselves to the levy of conscripts, from which the 190 would be chosen by lot. The Russians thereby compelling general recognition of the right of conscription.

Always Remember to Buy Full Name Laxative Bromo Quinine on every bottle. Cures a Cold in One Day. Cures a Fever.

FINE BRANDIES

RENAULT & CO., COGNAC

ESTABLISHED 1835.

Renault Three Stars

Renault "Club" Brandy

Renault 50-Year Old Brandy

LAW, YOUNG & CO., MONTREAL. SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA.

TERRORISTS IN THE TOILS

Material for Romance in Recent Arrests—Disorders Still Spreading.

London, March 31.—Despatches from St. Petersburg state that the Daily Mail and the Standard report several arrests of prominent terrorists belonging to the inner or "bomb" section. According to the Daily Mail's despatch, one of the persons arrested is a wealthy man named Zavitvsky and two are women. One of these latter, named Ivanofskaya, an anarchist, had been vainly sought by the police since the assassination of Emperor Alexander II, and the other is a beautiful girl named Leonovna, belonging to a prominent official family. It is also stated that these and the man arrested in Great Morskaya street Thursday had been watching the movements of Governor-General Trepoff, Grand Duke Vladimir and Minister of the Interior Boulougan.

SAWMILL BOILER EXPLODES.

Huntingdon, W. Va., March 30.—Three men were killed and one fatally injured by the explosion of a boiler at a sawmill near Matawan today.

RUSSELL SAGE IMPROVING.

New York, March 30.—Russell Sage, who has been seriously ill, is much improved, and was today able to leave his bed.

OHIO BANK CLOSES.

Loraine, Ohio, March 30.—At a meeting of the directors and officers of the Citizens' Savings Bank it was decided that the bank should not open for business in the morning.

NEW SMELTER TRUST.

Trenton, N. J., March 30.—The American Smelters Exploration Co. was incorporated here today with an authorized capital of \$54,000,000 to conduct mining operations of every description. The incorporators are Wm. H. Porter, Frank W. H. Hollis, both of New York, and John J. Tracy, of Jersey City.

SAMOAAN INDEMNITY.

Berlin, March 30.—The Reichstag's petition committee today voted to accept the offer of Great Britain and the United States to pay \$40,000 each as indemnity to the Samoans, and the balance of from \$20,000 to \$30,000, from the imperial treasury.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

Mrs. W. R. Sutherland, St. Andrews, Man., writes: "I was stricken with paralysis and lost power of the tongue and left leg. For six months I obtained no relief either by doctors' prescriptions or other medicines. My husband got me Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, which has revitalized my nerves and given me full power of the paralyzed parts. I am strong and well now, thanks to this great medicine."

PORTER A POOR SHOT.

St. Petersburg, March 30.—A man dressed as a porter today fired three revolver shots at a secret police agent in Great Morskaya street. All the shots missed their aim. The assailant was arrested.

The municipality of Yalta, Crimea, has asked the government for reinforcements of troops and police.

SEVERE COLD IN THE CHEST.

A fourteen-year-old boy had a very severe cold in the chest last winter and I really thought he was going to die. He coughed nearly all the time and sometimes would spit up blood. I can positively say that he was completely cured by two bottles of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, and he has not been troubled since."—MRS. J. PROCTOR, Kenilworth, Ont. M25

MINERS ARE DECIDED.

Altoona, Pa., March 30.—The miners who are members of the joint scale committee have sent to the operators a communication refusing to continue work up to April 5 in any mine where the employer will not agree to pay the present scale prices. They say they do not desire to continue the situation in view of the meetings of the operators on Saturday next, and in the hope that an amicable settlement of the scale question will soon be reached.

MILK MIXTURES

totally safe, being rendered sterile in the process of preparation. As a general household milk it is superior and always for babies are many times dangerous in the hands of inexperienced mothers. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is available.

ENORMOUS LOSSES.

Tiflis, March 30.—Alarming conditions are reported officially to exist in the Cori district, Trans-Caucasia, where the losses sustained by the local population through peasant attacks and strikes have been enormous. The postal service has ceased and documents in the public offices have been destroyed, thus preventing the drawing up of lists for military service. More Cossacks have been sent into the district to help quell the disturbances. On March 28 thousands of peasants marched through Cori carrying red flags and destroyed several shops. The crowd also attacked a military patrol, wounding ten of the peasants, one of whom has since died.

DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

Recruiting for Halifax and Esquimalt Garrison—Autonomy Bill Debate.

Ottawa, March 30.—(Special.)—The autonomy debate was participated in today by Messrs. Dorrance, Bergeron, Belcourt and Lake. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he had no announcement to make regarding ministerial vacancies. The militia department is sending out sergeants to actively recruit for the permanent corps for Esquimalt and Halifax.

The Senate today had a long wrangle on the recommendation of the committee on privileges to vacate Curry's seat, but eventually adopted the report.

J. B. Borden, Ottawa's petroglyphic lumberman, is embarking in a pulp and paper mill enterprise costing a million and a half.

British Columbia members are wondering when the vacant County court judgeship will be filled.

"APENTA" The Safest and Most Reliable Household Aperient.

The RICHNESS of APENTA WATER in natural saline aperients renders it the most valuable and safest laxative and purgative.

OPINION IS MUCH DIVIDED

But Kaiser Wilhelm as Usual Is in the Public Limelight.

London, March 30.—The Associated Press learns at the foreign office today that Chancellor Von Buelow's announcement in the Reichstag yesterday of Germany's policy toward the Morocco case came as a complete surprise to the British government. It is believed, as had been practically declared, that Emperor William's visit to Tangier was without political significance. When the Anglo-French entente was concluded in 1904, France officially informed Germany of the fact and also of the agreement between herself and Spain, signed six months later, whereby France was given a mandate to regulate the affairs of Morocco. Reforms in Morocco were imperatively necessary for the good of all the powers commercially interested in the country and as a concert of powers had proved so difficult and unworkable in Turkey, China and elsewhere, where it had been tried, it was the opinion of the British government that one power alone could best exercise pressure on the Sultan of Morocco, and France, being by far the deepest concerned financially and commercially, naturally was given the mandate to institute reforms. As the open door was guaranteed and equal commercial rights ensured to all the countries concerned, and it was said at the foreign office that it is difficult to understand here what can be Germany's motive, which at the time of the Emperor's visit to Tangier was a distinctly political motive. The subject was much commented upon in the lobbies of the Houses of Parliament yesterday. "Russia's policy is Germany's opportunity," crystallizes in a sentence the general idea prevalent on the subject. It is suggested that Emperor William, far from desiring to irritate France, wishes rather to emphasize the amicable relations of the Russian alliance, and thereby persuade France of the advisability of a rapprochement with Germany. At the same time, those least inclined to cavil at the Germany Emperor's action admit that it is calculated to stiffen the Sultan's resistance to France's policy in Morocco and so retard the civilizing scheme involved in the Anglo-French agreement. In this light the usually moderate Daily Telegraph says the Emperor's visit to Tangier can only be regarded as an unfriendly act. Other papers are inclined to doubt the wisdom of Emperor William's policy, which they think is more likely to result in strengthening the Anglo-French entente. Much satisfaction, therefore, is expressed at the exchange of visits which is being arranged for the French and British fleets during the coming summer. The initiative in this arrangement of friendship is said to have been taken by the British government, and in Paris it seemed to be hoped that the visit of the British squadron to Brest or Cherbourg would be the occasion also of a visit by King Edward or some other member of the royal family to Paris. Nothing, however, has been definitely arranged in this direction.

ATLIS'S LATEST.

\$480 Nugget Picked up on Spruce Creek Claim.

Vancouver, March 30.—(Special.)—A letter from Atlin contains the information that a \$480 nugget has been found on Spruce creek by S. J. White, who picked it up on his claim on March 19. It is one of the largest ever found in Atlin.

An early spring is predicted and very light snowfalls. It is feared there will be a scarcity of water.

Judge Dugan passed through en route home from Dawson quite ill. He says the clean-up will not be as big as usual, and that a big flume will have to be built in the Yukon before gold can be recovered from the great areas of pay dirt.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

DIED.

MILLER—At Cedar Hill road, on March 29, Eugene P. Miller, aged 29 years, second son of Munroe Miller.

Funeral will take place today (Friday) at 2:30 p. m.

Friends please accept this intimation.

KING—At the family residence, No. 9 Bodwell street, on the 29th instant, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. Samuel E. King, a native of St. Albans, Devonshire, England; aged 62 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence as above, on Friday, March 31, at 2 p. m., and at St. Barnabas' church at 2:30 o'clock.

Friends please accept this intimation.

STEPHENS—At the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, on the 29th inst., Charles, Edward, son of W. J. Stephens, of 34 John street, Victoria, B. C.; aged 25 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, April 2, at 2:30 p. m., from his late residence, 33 John street, and at 3 p. m., from the Centennial Methodist church.

Friends please accept this intimation.

LEWIS—At Dayford Villa, on the 30th inst., Herbert George Lewis; aged 77.

The funeral will take place from the residence at 2 p. m., on Saturday, and from the Reformed Episcopal church at 2:30 o'clock.

No flowers.

Granite and Marble Works

Monuments, Tablets, Granite Copings, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first-class cost and workmanship.

A. STEWART

Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts.

I. O. O. F.

FUNERAL NOTICE

The members of Dominion Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F., are requested to meet at the Hall on Douglas street at 2 p. m., Sunday, April 2, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother Chas. E. Stephens. Sejourning brothers and members of sister lodges are cordially invited to attend.

A. A. MILLIGAN, N. G.

A. F. & A. M.

FUNERAL NOTICE

Members of Victoria Columbia Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B. C. R., are requested to meet at the Masonic Temple, Douglas street, on Sunday next, April 2, at 2 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother Chas. E. Stephens. Sejourning brothers and members of sister lodges are cordially invited to attend.

By Order of the W. M. B. S. ODDY, Secretary.

Sprains and Bruises

can't resist the powers of

Griffiths' Menthol Liniment.

It penetrates every part of the inflammation—soothes and heals—reduces the swelling. Cures any pain, of any kind. Indispensable in every home. Costs only 25c a bottle. At all drug stores.

The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Ltd., Toronto, Can.

WHO WOULD MISS A CHANCE LIKE THIS?

14 LBS. GRANULATED SUGAR.....	\$.50
1 lb Tea .....	.40
1 lb OUR BEST COFFEE .....	.40
2 Tins Corn, Tomatoes or Peas.....	.25
2 lbs. Huntley & Palmer's Cakes or 2 tins Reindeer Milk, or 2 tins Blueberries .....	.25
1 tin Preserved Apricots, Peaches, Pears or Strawberries .....	.25
1 jar C. & B. Pickles or 1 bottle Good Port Wine .....	.50
4 lbs. Syrup (1/2-gallon) or 1 Broom or 1 bottle Good Old Rye ..	.35
1 tin Syrup (1/2-gallon) or 1 Broom or 1 bottle Good Old Rye ..	.35
2 tins Cream, or 2 pkts. Flakes, or 1 pkt. Postum .....	.25
1 tin Marmalade, or 1 tin Pine Apple, or 3 bars Soap .....	.15
3 lbs. Valencia Raisins, or 3 pkts. Blue Ribbon, or 3 lbs. Currants ..	.30
3 pkts. Jelly Powder, or 1/2 gal. Vinegar, or 2 tins Sardines .....	.25
5 lbs. Small White or Bayou Beans or Split Peas .....	.25
1 pkt. Parlor Matches, or 1 tin Mustard .....	.15
1 sack Salt, or 1 tin Pepper, Ginger or Allspice .....	.10
	\$5.00

\$5.00 CASH
BY TAKING THE ENTIRE BILL

Flour, Sugar and Coal Oil at lowest prices. This list may be doubled, trebled or multiplied to suit your convenience. Cash to accompany all Orders. MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION. AND CAREFUL PACKING.

CARNE'S CASH GROCERY

COR. YATES AND BROAD STREETS

'PHONE 586 P. O. BOX 329

TURN WHAT YOU DON'T NEED INTO MONEY

Many households have articles stored away in their cellars and attics. Someone else may want them if you don't

Sell Them Through The Colonist

"For Sale" Column

It can sell anything or everything. Colonist Want Ads. cost but one cent per word per issue

And Bring Results

As an inducement the choice of the following pictures, which are on view in the windows of the Colonist Office, will be given for each New Want Ad. They are alone worth the price of the advertisement.

"The Wave" (size 9x15 in.) James

"Attack on a Convoy" (size 10x13) Detaille

"End of Day" (10x13) Emile Adan

"Four Little Scamps" (10x13) Jean Adam

"Lake at Ville d'Avray" (10x13) Corot

"Castle at St. Angelo and Bridge" (9x15) Rome

There is one kind of Sewing that I always use and that is

Corticelli

No matter what any one may tell you follow my advice and use this famous silk. It is the Best in the World.

Home Needlework is a magazine that every lady should take. Issued 4 times a year, 96 pages, beautifully illustrated, 50 cts per year. Write for sample sending 15 cents.

CORTICELLI SILK CO. LTD.

ST. JOHN'S, P.Q.

AS A SPECIAL INDUCEMENT FOR YOU

To visit our store and get acquainted with our "Closing Out" methods, we have planned for this week some very special bargains in articles of household usefulness. There is hardly a home in Victoria that can not use to advantage some piece of Furniture, Crockery, Carpet, etc., offered. THE SAVING IS EVIDENT. Every piece of merchandise in our large stock is greatly reduced in price during our CLOSING OUT SALE. Following are some of the many bargains:

FURNITURE

LADIES' OAK WRITING DESKS, reduced from	\$ 7.50	to \$ 5.50
LADIES' MAHOGANY FINISH WRITING DESKS, reduced from	6.50	to 4.50
MORRIS CHAIRS, reduced from	13.50	to 9.50
OAK SIDEBOARDS, reduced from	23.50	to 16.00
DINING-ROOM SET OF 8 PIECES; same as we are showing in our windows. This is a decided snap; reduced from	71.50	to 45.00

CROCKERY

TOILET SETS, 10 pieces; nicely decorated; reduced from	\$ 3.50	to \$ 2.50
TOILET SETS, 10 pieces; nicely decorated; reduced from	5.00	to 3.50
CHINA 8-INCH DINNER PLATES; reduced from, dozen	2.00	to 1.00
CHINA 6-INCH TEA PLATES; reduced from, dozen	1.50	to .75
CHINA TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS; reduced from, dozen	2.25	to 1.15
GLASS HALF-GALLON WATER JUG; reduced from, each	.50c	and .75 to .25

B. C. FURNITURE COMPANY,

66 AND 68 GOVERNMENT STREET

Along The Waterfront

Fishermen Battle For Life For Seventeen Hours With Dory Caught In Storm.

Crew of the Lost Schooner C. A. Klose Is Safe—Umbria's Small Catch.

News was received from the North yesterday of the sufferings of American fishermen in Dixon entrance during that heavy gale of March 22 when the schooner C. A. Klose drove ashore on Oregon and the Ella G. at Clayquot. For seventeen hours Jacob Edwards and his son Alfred, fishermen on the hullboat steamer San Juan, battled for their lives through the fury of a terrific gale off Dixon's entrance during the afternoon and night of March 22, and the early hours of the following morning. Hidden by the flying sand from the view of their fellows on the little steamer, the two men found themselves alone in a little dory in the vortex of one of the worst storms which has raged off the hullboat banks in years.

It was bitterly cold and the men were drenched to the skin by flying spray and rain. Whipped by the force of the wind into a mass of swirling foam, the water threatened every minute to engulf the little craft; but by almost superhuman efforts the two men, father and son, managed to keep her head to the seas.

Later in the day the two dorymen, at their oars, heading in what they correctly believed to be the direction of land. Bravely they cheered themselves with the thought that the gale must subside before long, but as the hours passed, bringing no diminution of the wind, hope began to fall them. Determined to die fighting, however, the two men to the labor of the oars. Darkness came on and still all round them was a waste of angry water. They had nothing to eat and very little to drink, and the continued fighting for headway was beginning to tell on even their time-trained muscles.

All through the long hours of the night they fought their way inch by inch toward land and safety, and at 7 o'clock in the morning they sighted the shore of the Klose, a little haven on Stevenson Island, which they finally reached. Here they found the fishing steamer Edith, which had taken refuge from the storm, and by her aid they were able to get ashore in which they had made their good fight and taken below. Dry clothes and hot food and drink soon revived them.

In the day they were found by their own steamer, the San Juan, and taken aboard her, much to the joy of their mates, who had despaired of ever seeing them again.

KLOSE'S CREW SAFE.

Taken From the Rigging of Their Waterlogged Craft.

Schooner Polaris has arrived at San Pedro with the crew of the schooner C. A. Klose, who were taken from the rigging of their waterlogged craft. The C. Klose, after being abandoned, was hoisted by the steam schooner Chehalis, which tried to tow her to port. The line parted and darkness and rough weather made further attempt to save the derelict. The tug Danforth was sent out to search for the Klose, from San Francisco, but soon after word was received that the Klose had turned turtle and was being thrown by the sea on the Oregon coast.

The crew say that shortly after leaving Portland the Klose sprung a leak. All day they tried to keep her afloat, but in vain. The crew took to the rigging and remained there for a day and a night. The Polaris was sighted, and in response to signals from the Klose, the Polaris launched a boat in the heavy sea, and after many efforts succeeded in taking off the derelict's crew. Capt. Wagner then went to the Klose, and in response to signals from the Klose, the Polaris launched a boat in the heavy sea, and after many efforts succeeded in taking off the derelict's crew.

A CALL FOR STORES.

U. S. Revenue Cutter Grant Makes a Brief Visit to Victoria.

The United States revenue cutter Grant was in port yesterday. She called in the morning, and after a short stay sailed, about 6 o'clock, to continue a cruise through the Gulf archipelago.

The Grant is a revenue cutter, so she called here to get supplies and avoid the payment of any duty.

This is a custom of United States revenue cutters.

The executive officer of the revenue cutter Grant came ashore and bought many cases of "Scotch" and other table waters that make men feel like John Deaver, Hiram Walker and others very famous. He also bought Cross & Blackwell's famous and bottled goods. He well as other goods that are "English, don't you know"—as a Seattle Post-Intelligencer would imagine an English tourist to speak.

By purchasing these goods here the mess of the revenue cutter avoids paying the increased cost because of duties levied in the United States. The goods are sent on board in bond, for consumption at sea.

HAVE GUNS FOR JAPAN.

Steamship Richmond Makes Call at Honolulu—Had no Manifest.

Mail advices were received yesterday from Honolulu that the steamship Richmond arrived unexpectedly at the islands on March 17, from London, via Bahia, en route to Japan, with a cargo of guns.

Felt Weak and Nervous

Had Faint and Dizzy Spells.

These symptoms arise from a weak condition of the heart and nerves. Wherever there are sickly people with weak hearts and deranged nerves,

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS.

Will be found an effectual remedy. Through the medium of the nervous system, they impart a strengthening and restorative influence to every organ and tissue of the body.

They restore enfeebled, enervated, exhausted, debilitated, or overworked men and women to perfect constitutional power.

Miss Maggie L. Cleveland, Baywater, N.S., tells how she was cured in the following words:—

"I was sick for the past year, and became thoroughly run down. I had faint and dizzy spells, and felt weak and nervous all the time. I tried numerous remedies, but could get no help. I then read in the paper about Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and got a box of them. Before I had used one-half the box I began to get better, so got another one, and by the time the two were finished I was as well as ever."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, 50 cents per box, or 8 for \$1.25. All dealers, or THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

GILLET'S

ABSOLUTELY PURE CREAM TARTAR.

Nearly all goods in this line at the present time are adulterated and in fact unfit to use.

GILLET'S is used by the best bakers and caterers everywhere.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

GILLET'S costs no more than the inferior adulterated goods.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

E. W. GILLET COMPANY
TORONTO, ONT.

munitions of war designed for the Japanese government. The vessel left London December 29 and was to stop at Bahia, en route to a breakdown of one of her engines. Every effort was made to keep the cargo and the mission of the vessel a secret, but the captain made the mistake of boasting the reason to indicate that the vessel carried explosives. The result was that a more careful inquiry about the steamer was made. The strange thing about her was that she carried no manifest. According to statements made by members of the crew, she had a quantity of explosives, small guns and other munitions of war aboard and was bound to Japanese ports. The United States authorities took up the matter and announced to the master that he would not be allowed to land at the port he was taking passage and ammunition to Manila, as the importation of such articles into the Philippines was forbidden. The captain finally made arrangements for the British consul to take the explosives in the cargo consisted of picric acid and carbide and the rest of the cargo of bridge and other heavy machinery, and that he was not bound to Manila at all, but to Japanese ports. He was therefore allowed to depart. The vessel was given 220 tons of coal as rapidly as possible and departed for Japan the night of March 17.

CREW COMING HOME.

Ship's Company of Seized Tacoma Will Probably Return on Minnesota.

The crew of the seized steamer Tacoma, captured when carrying contraband, are expected to return by the Hill liner Minnesota, due about the middle of April. There are several Victorians on board, one of whom is the steamer's steward, amongst the crew. All have been released by the Japanese, but the steamer is held at Nagasaki as a prize.

The Tacoma left Seattle at midnight January 5, and on January 14 reached Dutch harbor, where she sailed. On February 14 the vessel became helplessly ice-bound north of Hakhalde Island, and was seriously threatened by the heavy ice packs which crashed and pounded against her sides with a report that was heard as long distances. The decks and rigging were covered with tons of ice.

The crew expected that the vessel would be crushed, and made sides on which to stand. The supply of coal ran short and the fires were put out, which resulted in many of the crew nearly freezing to death. Provisions ran short and the cargo of contraband was seized.

On March 14 the Tacoma drifted in the midst of an ice field only half a mile from the dangerous rock near which the British ship Mars stranded a few days later. The crew were rescued by a Japanese warship by which she was seized.

MARINE NOTES.

Sealing schooner Umbria was reported yesterday from the Vancouver Island coast with the lowest catch yet reported. She has five seals. All the sealers have, seemingly, had poor catches this season.

Steamer Titania passed out yesterday en route to San Francisco with coal from Ladysmith.

A British bark Melanoe, now on the Sound, has been chartered to load coal at Ladysmith for Onanaka.

Steamer Aorangi will sail tonight for Australia via Honolulu and Java. Steamer Mowera, from Sydney for this port, called at Suva on Monday.

British ship Bedford is ready at Hastings mills with 1,650,000 feet of lumber for Alga Bay.

PERSONALS.

Campbell Sweeney, manager of the Bank of Montreal, Vancouver, is visiting the City.

A. G. Smith, formerly deputy attorney-general of the province, and now a resident of Dawson, has returned from Victoria on his way to Seattle. He is returning to Dawson very shortly.

E. P. Bremner and T. M. Henderson were among the Mainland business men at the Capital yesterday.

T. H. Casak has returned home from Seattle.

Robert Cassidy, K. C. of Vancouver, is visiting the city on professional business.

A. M. Fraser, M. Lenz and K. J. Jones have returned from the Terminal City.

J. H. Greer has arrived home from Seattle.

S. Merton Cohn, the new lessee of the Victoria theatre and the Vancouver opera house, is in the city for a few days.

Captain Butler has returned from the Sound.

Mrs. (Captain) Butler is seriously ill at St. Joseph's hospital, an operation having been performed on Thursday morning.

David R. Kennedy, a well known Victoria boy, returned to Seattle last night accompanied by his wife. He has been spending a few days in the city with his people. He is on his way to South Bend, Washington, to take the position of general manager of the electrical plant there. He has been in the employment of the Seattle Electric Co. for the past two years.

H. Walsh Winkle, J. E. Bird and W. Templeton of Vancouver are paying a visit to the Capital.

E. Lovick and Mrs. Lovick were passengers on the steamer Victoria yesterday evening.

F. W. Baylway is a visitor here from the Mainland yesterday evening by the Princess Victoria.

Mrs. J. M. Bradburn returned from a visit to Mainland friends last evening.

M. J. Boyd and L. A. Anderson are among the arrivals from Vancouver last evening.

Captain and Mrs. McCoskrie came over from Vancouver last evening.

H. M. Petherston, the Atlin mining man, is a visitor in the city.

Mrs. G. E. Munroe returned last night from a visit to the Mainland.

Thomas Hooper, F. Jeeves, Harris Ross and Wm. Munroe were among the Victorians who arrived yesterday evening by the Princess Victoria.

T. O. Towns and B. W. Powell are over from the Terminal City.

H. P. Bullen returned from Vancouver last evening.

Principal R. Whittington of Columbia College, New Westminster, is visiting the Capital.

G. H. Dickie is down from Duncan, a guest at the Dominion.

F. H. Hayward is at the Vernon from New Westminster.

F. H. Lantz, the Tacoma timber man, is at the Dominion.

W. S. and Mrs. Simpson of Cassiar are guests at the Dominion.

W. J. Pickering and wife of Seattle and Miss Kinsland of Duncan are among the Dominion guests.

Martin Kelly, a well known Mainland quarryman, is visiting the Capital.

G. H. Dickie is down from Duncan, a guest at the Dominion.

F. H. Hayward is at the Vernon from New Westminster.

F. H. Lantz, the Tacoma timber man, is at the Dominion.

W. S. and Mrs. Simpson of Cassiar are guests at the Dominion.

W. J. Pickering and wife of Seattle and Miss Kinsland of Duncan are among the Dominion guests.

Martin Kelly, a well known Mainland quarryman, is visiting the Capital.

Court Tires Of Tedious Detail

Particulars of Recent Decision Re Probate by Judge Coffey of 'Frisco.

Chief Justice Urges Expedition In Re-hearing Appeal in the Will Case.

On continuing his argument at the morning session of the Full court yesterday in the celebrated will case of Hopper vs. Dunsinuir, Sir Charles H. H. Tupper was reminded by the Chief Justice that the case had been on the reading long extracts from the printed argument, as he (the Chief Justice) would require to read the whole evidence several times in order to satisfy himself as to the facts.

Sir H. Tupper replied that he felt it was his duty to his clients that he insist upon being permitted to continue in the course instituted by him, and in this he was supported by E. J. Bodwell, K. C.

Sir Justice expressed satisfaction with the rate of progress being made, and was content to allow counsel to proceed as he had begun.

The Chief Justice suggested that counsel confine themselves to a question of undue influence and alcoholic dementia at first, and then deal with the matter of domicile and the bearing of the law of California on the case; and finally it was decided to allow Sir H. Tupper to continue on his original course of argument, but to omit any part he thought unnecessary.

Pursuing his argument, Sir H. Tupper referred to the allegedly contradictory evidence given by the witnesses in this examination for discovery and the trial, commenting on defendant's extraordinary loss of memory upon material points. He contended that this was sufficient to destroy any testimony of the defendant on such matters.

On resuming after adjournment for lunch, Sir H. Tupper again reviewed the evidence having a bearing on the signing of the will at Agnew's. It was again contended by Sir H. Tupper that the document was executed in a secretive and clandestine fashion. The witness Lowe had testified at the trial that he had been asked by Alexander to witness the execution of the will, but that he, Alexander, did not know that it was a will. Alexander was just rising from his chair when he entered the room. On re-examination, however, Lowe had no difficulty in identifying the document as the will, and testified to knowing that it was Alexander's will. Gompertz, the treasurer of the San Francisco business, was chosen to secure witnesses and on being examined refused to say how much money Alexander had paid Dr. Huntington as a witness. Gompertz would not deny, however, that it was as much as \$3,000. It developed afterwards that Dr. Huntington was paid \$30 per day and expenses to come to the city.

Sir H. Tupper took up another point which he thought important as showing that the evidence of the witness Lowe was not to be relied upon. OFFER, an Englishman gentleman, a resident of San Francisco, a friend of Lowe's, met him on the street during the progress of the commission, and expressed surprise that Lowe had testified to not knowing the contents of the will, when he had previously informed him that he did.

Lowe's reply was that his memory was at fault in the first instance.

The hearing will be continued this morning. It seems hardly probable that the case will be decided by the time stipulated by the Chief Justice, namely, April 10.

The San Francisco Call of Tuesday, just to hand, contains particulars of the judgment handed down by Judge Coffey in the case of the probate department of the Superior court, granting the prayer of Mrs. Hopper that all proceedings taken in the courts of San Francisco in May, 1905, be declared null and void, and that the proceedings be void upon their face, inasmuch as a copy of the testator's last will and testament, instead of the original instrument, formed the basis thereof in the proceedings.

It appears that the testator was domiciled here instead of abroad at the time of his death, and in such cases there should have been no probate proceedings.

It is as true the descriptive words, "principal, primary, original or chief administration, because the laws of the domicile govern the distribution of the personal property, while that grants in any other country is ancillary or auxiliary."

It is as true the descriptive words, "principles are there with local limitations."

"Attorneys for James Dunsinuir argued that although the papers said that he was a 'resident of California,' that did not mean he was 'domiciled' here. This distinction, although ingeniously elaborated by counsel for proponent, is not tenable under our statutes."

"It should appear upon the case of the code have been in all essentials complied with; it is a requisite that it shall be shown that the will was executed in accordance with the law of the place where the will was propounded or the law of California; but this record is silent upon that indispensable point and in parts of the information which would authorize an inference or induce a presumption that the requirements of the statute were fulfilled, even if inferences or presumptions were permissible on the premises."

A Follower of Grip.

Many persons find themselves affected with a persistent cough after an attack of the grip. As this cough can be promptly cured by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, it should not be allowed to run on until it becomes troublesome. For sale by all druggists.

Geos. Powell & Co., of the Cheapside.

127 Government street, advertise elsewhere in this paper a splendid and up-to-date stock of general goods, lawn mowers, in all sizes, chicken wire, etc., at prices that will compare with those of any house on the coast for moderation. See their ad. for prices, etc.

CAPTAIN LANGLEY'S BARGES.

Contract Awarded in Seattle for Craft to Be Used in Tanana Trade.

"A contract for the construction of two barges to be used in the trade between local points on the Tanana this summer has been awarded by Capt. Wallace Langley, manager of the Alaska River Transportation Co., who will operate the barges in connection with a general transportation business, to J. A. Sloan, of this city," says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The barges are to be delivered in time to transport them to the steamer Humboldt, when next she sails. Capt. Langley returned from Victoria yesterday, accompanied by his wife. The steamship Langley, now lying at the foot of Lake Lennox, will be operated by him. This is the only American boat that will leave the headwaters of the Yukon for Fairbanks and points near by.

R. B. Bennett, M. P. P., leaves for Calgary this morning.

The highest priced real estate in London is near the Bank of England. Land sells there at the rate of £100,000 an acre. From this centre the price diminishes in a receding tide, rising again in the Strand to the price of £800 to £1,000 a square foot. In Bond street, in the West End, a still higher price of £15 a square foot, or more than \$7,500,000 an acre, has been reached.

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Local News.

Entertain Tonight.—The Psychic Research Society announced an entertainment and basket social for this evening in the K. of P. hall.

Raffle This Evening.—The raffle for the lace embroidery, for which tickets have been selling at T. N. Hibben & Co.'s, will take place at Waitt's hall this evening at 8:30.

Assigned.—The announcement is made of the assignment of Joseph Kline, merchant, of Vancouver, to J. T. Brown, for the proportionate benefit of creditors.

Postponed.—The court of revision (for the register of voters) in Ymir district, has been postponed from May 1 to June 1, in order that the required notice may be given.

New Oystering Company.—In the current issue of the Gazette the Crescent Oyster Company, Ltd., gives notice of the opening of the new oyster bed, described oyster beds on the Serpentine river.

Approved.—The proposed construction and operation of an electric light and power plant by the corporation of Nelson City is formally approved by proclamation appearing in the current issue of the British Columbia Gazette.

New Highway.—By notice in the current issue of the Gazette, a new public highway, forty feet wide, has been established and defined as follows: "Commencing at a point on the south boundary of lot 2,993, group 1, Osoyoos division, Yale district, 30 links east of the northeast corner of lot 2,991, group 1, Osoyoos division, Yale district; hence west 660 links, having a width of 20 feet on each side of the above line."

New Companies.—The incorporation and registration are officially announced of the Vancouver Lumber Co., Ltd., with capital of \$100,000; the Second Relief Mining Co., Ltd., \$500,000; the Sparwood Lumber Co., Ltd., \$35,000; and the Wilmet Lumber Co., Ltd., \$25,000. The American Mining Co. of Anderson, Ind., \$500,000 capital, is registered as an extra-provincial company.

Death of Mrs. Morrison.—A telegram yesterday from Nanaimo says: "Mrs. Morrison, a well known resident of Nanaimo, was found dead this morning beside the track near South Wellington, seven miles south of here. She had been visiting her husband's ranch at Ladysmith and took the morning train to Fiddlers Junction yesterday, whence she started to walk to Nanaimo. Heart disease is supposed to have caused her death."

The Clean and the Unclean.—Under the Contagious Diseases (Amendment) Act, John Gibbins, M. R. C. V. S., the official inspector, approves the conduct of their business and the condition of their premises by 32 dairymen catering to Vancouver's trade, finding two dairymen in default of the act. The offenders are W. T. Todd, Sapperton, whose byres are described as "dirty, untidy and unsuitable"; and E. Beesner, whose byres are "dirty and insanitary."

Business Changes.—This week's British Columbia Gazette notes that preparations have been made for the winding up of the Athabasca-Venus Mines, Limited. F. H. and H. J. Bourne, Revelstoke, have associated with them in a partnership. The partners are W. T. Todd, Sapperton, whose byres are described as "dirty, untidy and unsuitable"; and E. Beesner, whose byres are "dirty and insanitary."

An Early Spring.—A special despatch from Dawson, dated Wednesday, says: "With the big thaw which began yesterday, the coming of the spring is indicated so far as overland travel into the interior is concerned. The snow is melting rapidly throughout the Yukon country and any one desiring to reach Yukon points before the beginning of the navigation should hurry. The present spring is one of the earliest in the history of the district, and from present indications sleighing will probably end within the next two weeks. The Tanana trail is beginning to disappear, and there is much water along the route."

Provincial Appointments.—Official intimation is given in yesterday's Gazette of the appointment of James A. Fraser as stipendiary magistrate and judge of the Small Debts court at Atlin, the appointment dating from Saturday last. Mining Recorder George Cunningham, of Greenwood, is to act for Government Agent William G. McMyne, S. M., in all his several capacities. Mr. McMyne's absence on leave, E. H. Hicks-Beach, S. M., is made coroner at Hazelton, and D. G. Williams, Vancouver, and A. R. Wolfenden, Victoria, become notaries public. The appointment of A. Barlow as stipendiary magistrate of Cariboo is rescinded.

Mr. Cameron's Position.—In connection with the discovery that Mr. W. G. Cameron, M. P. P. for Victoria city in the local house, has rendered her public services in the province and penalties by reason of having received provincial money since entering politics, the defence is put forward that no order was received from the province. He received an order for certain clothing to be supplied to the station at Darcy Island, the order being from the city and while the station was under civil control. Afterwards the government took it over and paid for the supplies contracted for under the previous management. It is urged that the government is obliged to pay for the supplies from all blame. There are other members than Mr. Cameron and Dr. Young who now are threatened with disqualification.

Redmond Company Returns.—In consequence of the fact that otherwise it would be a long time before they would see Victoria again, the Redmond company have secured a release under their contract with Proprietor Berch of the People's Theatre, Vancouver, and will exchange with the Watson company next week, reopening at their home house on Fort street, with that old Sol Smith Russell king, "A Bachelor's Romance." Mr. Rush Bronson, the active manager, is in the city at present completing arrangements for the return, and also receiving congratulations upon the fact that he has had another birthday and shows no traces of the advancing age which it is presumed to indicate. He gives the assurance that the company will be even stronger than when last seen here, having added a capable new stage manager in the person of Tom B. Loftus, and an excellent general woman in Miss Meta Marsky.

Local News.

Talent Social.—The "talent social" given by the ladies of Victoria West Methodist church last evening proved a unique and enjoyable affair and quite the success anticipated. There was a large attendance and the financial results were highly satisfactory.

For Stealing Purse.—In the Police court yesterday a young boy who had been attending South Park school and recently run away to Vancouver, whence he was brought by the police, was charged with stealing a purse belonging to Miss Wrigglesworth, one of the teaching staff. The purse contained \$4.45. He was remanded until Monday.

Voting Machine Company.—At the annual meeting of the Imperial Automatic Voting Machine Company the following officers were elected: President, D. E. Campbell; treasurer, W. H. Langley; secretary, J. S. Murray; and R. George, F. Adams, J. T. McDonald, P. J. Riddell, D. Campbell and T. M. Henderson, directors. The directors reported that \$250,000 paid up \$1 shares had been received from the American company for the American patent. A patent has been secured by the company for a lodge ballot box.

Knight of the Church.—Sir Francis Cruise, M. D., D. Sc., honorary physician in ordinary to His Majesty King Edward in Ireland, whose younger son, Mr. William Cruise, barrister, has been a resident of Victoria for some years, received from the Archbishop of Dublin the brief of His Holiness Pope Pius X., appointing him a knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, and the star or decoration of that high order. This honor is a graceful recognition of the lifelong labors of Sir Francis Cruise in connection with the "Fraternal Order of Christ" and its literature, including his last recent works, the new translation of the great book itself, and an outline of the life of the author.

Stole the Furniture.—In a house on Belleville street a promising young fellow light left his household goods while he took up his residence at a hotel. He knew there were locks on the doors that the windows were barred. Also the young fellow knew of the absence of the owner of the furniture, and he came with wagons. Everything except the stove was stolen. That, too, would have been looted but the burglars were not plumbers and failed to disconnect the coils which held it fast. Ever the ingenious thief, the carpets taken up—all the household goods stored in the house by the man of law were carted away. He is now looking for clues—he has ceased looking for the furniture.

An attack of group can be ward off by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy promptly at the first indication of the approach of the disease. For sale by all druggists.

CIRCULAR FOR RAW FURS

To McMillan Fur & Wool Co.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE SILVER SPRING BREWERY, LTD.

Notice is hereby given that J. Lawson is no longer in the service of the Silver Spring Brewery, and that he is not authorized from this date to collect any money due to the Brewery or to receive delivery of any Kegs, Bottles or any other property owned by the Silver Spring Brewery, Ltd.

ROBERT TAIT, Manager.

Dated Victoria, March 29, 1905.

VANCOUVER POWER CO., LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Vancouver Power Company, Limited, will be held at the offices of the Company, in the City of Vancouver, B. C., on Hastings Street, corner of Carrall Street, on Thursday, the 6th day of April, 1905, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving the statement of accounts and balance sheet as at December 31st, 1904, and the reports of the Directors and auditors thereon; to receive the report of the Directors; to read the minutes of the proceedings of the meeting of the Directors held on the 14th day of January, 1905, and to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

By order, F. HOPE, Secretary.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Matter of the Estate of Eliza Amelia Eckert, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Eliza Amelia Eckert, deceased, who died on or about the 5th day of January, 1905, at the City of Portland, in the State of Oregon, are required, on or before the 17th day of April, 1905, to send by post prepaid, or delivered to the undersigned, a statement of their claims, together with the names and addresses of the said deceased, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, and a statement of the accounts duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that the said last mentioned late deceased Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice, and that the said Administrator will not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by him at the time of such distribution.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 10th day of March, 1905.

ROBERTSON & ROBERTSON, Solicitors for Harold Bruce Robertson, Administrator of the estate of the said deceased.

THE REGULAR SLEIGHTS OF THE WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUTE

have been placed in operation between WHITE HORSE and DAWSON. A special MAIL PASSENGER, EXPRESS and FAST FREIGHT SERVICE will be maintained during the balance of the season. Those going to, or shipping goods to the TANANA will find that via SKAGWAY and DAWSON is the only practical way to reach the camp.

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A CORSET BARGAIN FOR SATURDAY

	Regular	Saturday
R. & G. Corsets, pair	\$2.25	\$1.25
R. & G. Corsets, pair	1.60	.85
American Girdle, pair	1.50	1.00
P. D. Corsets, pair	2.50	1.25
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The Corsets are all in good condition and well assorted in sizes.

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We have a reputation for selling Good Coffee. Ours is a skillful blend of the Finest Mocha and Java.

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NO. 2 BLEND MOCHA AND JAVA	30c. lb.
VERY FINE CEYLON TEA	35c. lb.

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The "Fast Mail," the "Famous Flyer," leaving Seattle at 8:00 a. m. and 8:00 p. m., respectively.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (Japan Mail Steamship Co.) S. S. "Kamagawa Maru"—For Yokohama and Kobe, will sail on or about April 8, 1905.

For full information, K. J. BURNS, General Agent, 75 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

oceanics S. Co.

S. S. SONOMA for Auckland, Sydney, 2 p. m., Thursday, April 6. S. S. MAIL POA, for Tahiti, April 20. S. S. ALA-MEDIA sails for Honolulu, Saturday, April 15, 11 a. m.

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For Seattle—S.S. "PRINCESS BEATRICE," daily, except Sunday, at 11 p. m. For Vancouver—S.S. "PRINCESS VICTORIA," daily at 11 a. m.

For West Coast—S.S. "QUEEN CITY," at 11 p. m., 1st, 10th and 20th each month. For New Westminster—S.S. "OTTIE," 1st, 10th and 20th each month.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.

For Skagway—S.S. "TRANSFER," daily except Sunday, at 2 p. m. Additional trip Monday at 5 p. m.

For Chilliwack—S.S.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1905.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

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A POLITICAL RAILWAY.

When an attempt was made on behalf of British Columbia to have a clause inserted in the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway contract that construction should be begun from the Pacific end and carried through to the East, the promoters refused to have it entertained. Their plea was that it would unduly increase the expense of the road, and it was urged on their behalf that the railway company should not be hampered in their operations by such restrictions.

We are told that the Province was really very lucky to have a railway built at all without cost to the people, and that we could not expect any exceptional treatment as compared with other Provinces. It was useless to point to the fact that British Columbia was laboring under special disadvantages in Confederation for which consideration should be had, and also that it contributed much out of proportion to the other Provinces to the Dominion Treasury.

It is well known, of course, that the Grand Trunk Pacific Company did not want to build a line through the eastern part of Canada. They simply wished to obtain a western connection for their present lines and made a proposal to the Government based on that idea, the cost of which was, therefore, greatly less than what is proposed in the present arrangement. The eastern members, however, did not propose to vote for a railway policy, the benefits of which would be wholly confined to the West. As a consequence, it was decided to build a line at the expense of the Government from Moncton by way of Quebec to Winnipeg through an undeveloped and largely barren tract of country, which meant an expenditure of fifty or sixty million dollars in New Brunswick and Quebec. The Grand Trunk Pacific did not want such a line of railway and, therefore, was perfectly willing to shift the burden of its construction upon the Dominion Government, only undertaking on its own behalf the line west of Winnipeg.

That the Eastern section of the road will be largely useless and a burden upon the country is being demonstrated by what has happened since the elections. The Grand Trunk Pacific secured the Canada Atlantic, which runs direct between Parry Sound and Montreal. It is now building a line between Winnipeg and Port Arthur. When this is completed it will give connection between the Eastern end of the Grand Trunk Pacific line at Winnipeg and Montreal by means of lake traffic and the Canada Atlantic Railway, independent of all other systems.

It is not likely that this system will ever be abandoned and, therefore, the Government-owned portion of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway between Winnipeg and Moncton will be purely one for local traffic and must remain forever an incubus and a useless arm of our general railway service. Hence we are able to make comparisons between the treatment extended to British Columbia and to the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick. One is refused a reasonable request providing for construction at this end, which would secure to us the incidental benefits of construction, and in the interests of the other the country is saddled with an expenditure of \$75,000,000 for no other purpose than to have that amount doled out as party patronage in the East.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS IN THE NORTHWEST.

From a casual reading of Section 93 of the British North America Act the expression "At the Union" might be taken, in connection with present legislation, to mean the time when the Northwest Provinces entered the Union, which would be, of course, as soon as the present autonomy bills are passed and assented to. In the opinion of many authorities, "At the Union" refers to 1867, when Confederation took place. This is the view of Mr. Christopher Robinson, K. C., on the subject, than whom there is probably no higher constitutional authority in Canada.

Two positions have been taken at Ottawa by those who support the separate school clauses in the autonomy bills. One is that Parliament is constitutionally bound to compel the West to maintain denominational schools for ever. The second is that Parliament has the right to impose such restrictions even if the constitution fails to provide for it. The first is the view held by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and many of his French-Canadian supporters, and the second is the view held by Mr. Fielding, who contends that the obligation upon the Dominion is a moral and not a legal one.

We have already published the opinion of Mr. Robinson read by Dr. Sproule in the House of Commons the other day. He was appealed to for an opinion as to whether the Dominion Parliament was bound to impose separate schools upon the new Provinces. In his reply he states that Parliament is not bound. The only way in which such restrictions are contemplated could be imposed would be by Section 93 of the British North America Act.

According to Mr. Robinson, this section, however, affects only the old Pro-

vinces and does not apply to the Northwest Territories, and, therefore, under the constitution, as it stands, the new Provinces cannot be forced to support separate schools.

As to the main issue whether, under the Constitution, the Dominion Parliament has power to force separate schools on the Northwest, Mr. Robinson says that it is an open question and one which can only be settled by a judicial decision. Accepting Mr. Robinson's opinion as correct, the second question arises, that even if Parliament has the right to pass such legislation as is proposed, ought it to exercise that right. Laying aside the views that the ordinary layman might have upon such a question, the declarations made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. David Mills, Sir Louis Davies, Hon. Clifford Sifton, Hon. Mr. Fielding and other leading lights of the Liberal party during the campaign prior to 1896, are sufficient to preclude the arguments which they now advance. The position then taken was clearly that Manitoba should be free to exercise its own discretion in the matter of separate schools and that the remedial bill proposed by the Conservative Government of that day was an unwarrantable violation of Provincial rights.

MORE ON CO-OPERATION.

Yesterday we referred at some length to the advantages of co-operation for the purpose of identifying the interests of the employee with those of the employer, or in other words the interests of those whose capital are their labor and those whose capital are their cash account. The article to which we referred in the Quarterly Review gives several concrete examples of the working out of this principle. The first referred to is that of the South Metropolitan Gasworks Company, the Manager of which was Sir George Livesey, a gentleman who had pronounced and progressive views on the subject. In 1889 he obtained the consent of his board to a scheme of profit-sharing between employers and employees. The plan was explained to the leaders of the workmen, who approved; but the members of the Gas Stokers' Union decided to consult with that organization before accepting. The union refused its consent. The stokers, who numbered about two thousand, refused the offer, and the others, numbering one thousand, accepted. Those who accepted were obliged to sign an agreement to work for twelve months on the condition that any man might leave on giving one week's notice with the approval of the engineer. This was the point which incurred the opposition of the union. The union demanded that the company should discharge the workmen who had accepted the profit-sharing scheme. Upon the refusal of this demand, a strike was declared which cost the company close upon \$500,000; but in the end it was victorious, and the profit-sharing scheme was carried into full effect. The sum of 2s. 8d. per thousand feet was taken as the standard price of gas; and for every penny per thousand feet below that sum for which the gas could be sold, the officers and workmen were to be entitled to an annual bonus of 1 per cent, afterwards increased to 1½ per cent, on their wages. At the outset the actual cost of gas was 2s. 3d. per thousand feet, or 3d. below the standard; and this allowed a bonus of 5 per cent, on annual wages. To convince the employees of the bona fides of the offer it was made retrospective for three years; each man who had been three years in the company's employment was credited with a sum averaging 3 per cent, per annum on his wages during the preceding years. This sum amounting to nearly £7,000, which was termed the "nest-egg," was not withdrawable for five years. Half of the annual bonus accruing to each workman after 1889 was withdrawable in cash as soon as it became due. As a matter of fact, however, nearly all of the bonus was left in the hands of the company. In 1893, out of £28,000 credited to the bonus account, half of which had to be invested in stock and the other half withdrawable, only 7 per cent, of the latter was taken out, or 3½ per cent, of the total. As an illustration of the advantages of the scheme the original amount of nearly £7,000 in 1889 had grown in 1903 to a grand total of about £225,000, the larger part of which was held in the company's stock, the rest being allowed to accumulate on a deposit bearing interest. Between two and three thousand of the company's employees owned stock varying from five to five hundred pounds, and the relations which exist between the company and the employees were of the most satisfactory character in every respect. The example of the South Metropolitan Gasworks Company has been followed by the Crystal Palace District Gas Company, which started co-partnership in 1894, and placed about £20,000 worth of stock in the hands of its employees.

Reference is next made to the French co-partnership scheme adopted at Guise by M. Jean Baptiste Andre Godin, who founded the great co-operative iron works. Godin was the son of a village blacksmith who, early in life, started on his own account. He was filled with enthusiasm in regard to improving the condition of his fellow workmen, and being a man of great business aptitude, inventive, practical and energetic, met with great success in his undertakings. He proceeded from 1856 to build up "one of the most complex and co-operative establishments in existence." His plan provided not only for the participation by the workmen in the profits of the business, but provided for all their wants and wishes from the cradle to the grave. The details of his scheme are too elaborate to be described here, but the conditions which he created are almost ideal. The main features of his scheme rested on the association of labor, capital and talent; to each of which a definite share of the profits was allowed. Net profits were divided in four parts; one-fourth was allowed to brain workers and three-fourths between labor and capital. Handsome sums were paid to anyone who brought useful inventions before the Board. In the year 1880 a deed was drawn up to provide for the gradual transference by sale of the whole business, then valued at £180,000, to the associated workmen. Godin died in 1888 and the business originated by him still grows and flourishes upon its original plan.

There are many other notable instances of co-operative industry in Great Britain and on the Continent, but it is not

even necessary to go so far afield for examples of its success. We have in British Columbia an illustration in the plan adopted by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, the employees of which receive an annual bonus bearing a relation to the profits. It has done much towards smoothing the relations between the company and the employees, and has ever since been satisfactory.

We referred to the co-operative principles in Ireland. Ireland is not an industrial country in the sense which England and France are, as excluding Ulster it is almost exclusively agricultural. The apostle of the co-operative movement there is Sir Horace Plunkett, through whose efforts the results achieved are mainly due. The problem of success in Ireland was rendered extremely difficult from the character of the people, who lacked many of the qualities of the English and the Scotch, so essential to success in commerce and industry. The keynote, however, of Sir Horace Plunkett's policy was taking advantage of what was termed "that associative instinct which is so noticeable in Irishmen." The instinct of the Irishman is to be gregarious rather than individual, or in other words the tribal instinct is strong, and, therefore, peculiarly favorable to co-operation properly directed. As was pointed out yesterday, the movement, so far, has been extremely successful in connection with dairying and in the formation of credit associations for the purpose of obtaining cheap money. A large number of Raiffeisen banks and agricultural societies for supplying small farmers with standard seeds, manures, feeding stuffs, coal, agricultural implements, etc., at the lowest price and for the improvement of stock, were established. The principle of the credit associations in question is based on communal credit by which "the apparent miracle of giving solvency to a community composed almost entirely of insolvent individuals" is performed. The members of the association are jointly and severally responsible for the debts incurred by every one of them. Through the managing committee amounts are borrowed from a chartered bank at 4 or 5 per cent, and loaned out at 5 or 6 per cent, the difference covering the cost of administration. One would imagine that in communities, especially in Ireland, where the individual members are very poor and sometimes reckless with money, the risk of repayment would be considerable, but experience has shown that out of the 200 banks that have been established not one shilling of loss has been incurred, and the statement is made that "the debt-laden Irish peasant farmer was formerly very anxious to conceal his indebtedness, but he is quite proud of being a borrower from the new banks, as the fact is a testimonial to honesty and industry."

The co-operative dairy system in Ireland is based upon that of Denmark, which has furnished the model for more than one country in this respect, and as co-operation among farmers, with definite objects in view, is now a live subject in British Columbia we shall have further to say in respect to it. In order to instruct the people in proper methods, Danish experts were brought over to Ireland for the purpose of grading, selecting and packing of eggs for export and also in the manufacture and handling of dairy products. The whole subject, so fraught with possibilities for this Province, is well worth careful consideration of all interested in labor problems, which have been forced on us, and in the industrial development of the country.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"CONSIDER THE LILIES, HOW THEY GROW."

Sir—The Natural History Society has asked me to write to the press and make a plea on behalf of our wild lilies, which are rapidly becoming extinct. At last May's meeting, Dr. Russell, I understand a wood near the hospital, which, seven years ago, was carpeted with lilies, and where now not one could be found. At a cited meeting, four years ago, I stated that the lilies were fairly plentiful there. Last Sunday I took a stroll there and could only find about two dozen. Moreover, there are very few leaves, and if the present other two years will see the last of them in that spot. To make the cause of their disappearance intelligible, I will ask you to "consider the lilies, how they grow." This lily has a small bulb deep in the ground. This bulb is the storehouse for next year's growth and flower. They make a new bulb and the old bulb decays. They make their own new bulb after the season of flowering. If then, when they are picked, the two leaves are pulled up with them, what is the consequence? The plant is unable to continue its growth, and dies. Every lily, so pulled, dies absolutely. And this is not all. This lily does not increase by offsetting its mode of reproduction is by seed. I have noticed that only the strongest bear seeds. These naturally have the finest and largest flowers, and consequently are the first to fall a prey to the lily picker. If the flowers are picked or cut off above the two leaves at the base of the flower stem, the plant is able to continue its functions and form a new bulb for next year, and will again flower and enrich the neighborhood with its beauty. There is no need to cite instances of how the lily is departing. Anybody who has passed a few seasons here must be a seeker after the lilies. This lily formerly adorned and where now its absence is to be regretted.

I appeal to the Mayor: I appeal to our city fathers, the Tourist Association, to the teachers in our schools; to our local press; to every lover of the beautiful in nature; to act upon and disseminate this information. I appeal to all, young and old alike, to pick no more lilies than they actually need, and then to pick them properly. For children to pick these lovely flowers by the handful and then cast them by the roadside is a grievous wrong. The children know no better; but we, who do, should take it upon ourselves to teach them. If some restraint is not placed upon the practice of pulling up every lily in sight it can be but a few short years until this plant, the glory of our spring, becomes extinct within walking distance of Victoria.

EDW. ALEX. WALLACE,
36 South Park street.

A PLEA FOR OUR BOYS.

Sir—In yesterday's Colonist was an item to which I would like to call the attention of the media of Victoria. "What the park and the bushes of the mound surrounded with the big flag-pole will respond with the rattle of musketry and war-glorious war—will rage over the land," and in today's paper we see that "the boys paraded at the drill hall and received many rounds of blank ammunition and all the armament and paraphernalia for glorious war." Oh mothers! Stop for one moment and think what it means. What are we training them to be? As the twig is bent so the tree is inclined, and the boy who in his younger days is trained full of glory of war, with caps, stripes, bayonets, etc., almost imagines he is grown up, and longs for the time when he really can go to war. And what for? To kill his fellow-men—men who have never done him any harm. We mothers are said

"I'll Give You a Prescription"

Says your doctor, and perhaps you notice that a druggist's advertisement is on the back of that prescription. Now don't be misled by the name on the back; you are at liberty to have that prescription dispensed at your own druggist's, the doctor does not want you to take it to a stranger. We daily dispense prescriptions bearing the names of every druggist in town, for the local physicians have confidence in our skill, and, knowing the drugs we use are fresh and pure, offer no objections to our filling their prescriptions.

SHOTBOLT'S PIONEER DRUG STORE,

59 Johnson Street, Near Cor. of Government.
Tel. 56. We call for and send orders

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

General Hardware

A FULL LINE OF

Garden Tools, Wheelbarrows, Lanterns, &c.
Enamel and Tinware for Householders.

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SPRING MILLINERY OPENING

New Styles and Novelties
Constantly Arriving

The ladies of Victoria are cordially invited to call in and inspect our many novelties in Parisian, New York and other styles. Besides these, we have to hand a large assortment of the newest and most stylish Ready-to-Wear Hats in Victoria.

88 YATES ST. MRS. M. A. VIGOR.

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VANCOUVER, B.C.

Has well known specialists at the head of its Commercial, Shorthand, Telegraphy, Academy, Technical, and Art departments. Send for prospectus for our correspondence course, which are a specialty.

R. J. SPROTT, B.A., PRINCIPAL.
H. A. SCRIVEN, B.A., VICE-PRIN.
DAVID BLAIR, Esq., Technical Master

to have that redning influence over our boys; we teach them not to kill the little birds or rob their nests, and to be kind to all dumb animals, then allow them to be instructed in the art of murder—called warfare—by the taking of a human life is murder, whether done singly, unlawfully or by the hundreds lawfully. When we claim to be so highly civilized, one would think we would leave such barbarism behind; but if we still must have war, at any rate, let us wait until our boys are men grown—let them grow up naturally—and if they then want to go, let them. With such teaching as they are receiving, if they have inventive genius, it will in all probability be along this line, making infernal machines, or some other death-dealing contrivance such as Gessler's House.

So far as the outfit is concerned, I would like to see more pleasant afternoons for the boys, and girls as well, with their teachers or other responsible persons; a jaunt to the woods, learning the different trees, plants, birds, etc.; out boating, or some other innocent instructive pastime. These would be days—happy days—to look back on; besides, if there was something of this kind, we would hear less, and there would be less talk of the mischievousness of the boys for in many times out of ten it is lack of pleasant occupation, and not badness, that is the cause. Hoping I have not trespassed too much on your space.

A. E. C.

NO BUSINESS OF HERS.

An interesting dialogue between a woman and a railway conductor—in which the woman got the best of it—is reported by The Philadelphia Press:

"I shall have to ask you for a ticket for that boy, ma'am."

"I guess not."

"It's too old to travel free. He occupies a whole seat, and the car's crowded. There are people standing."

"I can't help that."

"I haven't time to argue the matter, ma'am. You'll have to pay for that boy."

"I've never paid for him yet."

"You're got to begin doing it some time."

"What this trip, anyway."

"You'll pay for that boy, ma'am, or I'll stop the train and put him off."

"All right. Put him off if you think that's the way to get anything out of me."

"You ought to know what the rules of this road are, ma'am. How old is that boy?"

"I don't know. I never saw him before."

Stop that Cough

CHESTER'S CURE

Cures Chronic Bronchitis.

Is yours a case of chronic Bronchitis? You have tried cough mixtures, lozenges and atomizers without relief? Of course, because they do not reach the irritated membranes in the Bronchial Tubes.

Chester's Cure

does cure Bronchitis, because the smoke you inhale passes through the bronchial tubes and into the innermost recesses of the lungs. Every breath you take carries the healing, soothing medication. For Bronchitis, Cold in the Head, and deep seated Coughs, Chester's Cure gives quick relief and insures a speedy cure. 50c and \$1. If your druggist can't supply you, write the Canadian agents, THE LEEING, MILES CO. LTD., MONTREAL

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Select Day and Boarding College for Boys. Senior Class personally prepared for Business Life, or Professional or University Examinations. Junior Class for younger boys 8 to 12 years. Inclusive and strictly moderate monthly fees. Phone A916.

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A Girl's School of the Highest Class

Corps of Teachers, Location, Building Equipment—the Best. Send for Catalogue. Opens September 15, 1904.

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Stenographers and Typists on staff prepared to visit institutions, offices, homes, &c., by the hour, day or month. Type machines supplied.

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Yacht, Launch and Boat Builder. Gasoline Launches from \$240.

55 WORK ST

ROCK BAY, VICTORIA, B. C.

TRY THE NEW Meat Market

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Opposite Fell & Co.'s store, for your next order of Meat.

All kinds of fresh and salt meats and choice sausages constantly kept. Free Delivery to any part of city.

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

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Perfectly Painless Dentistry

Perfectly Reliable Dentistry,

Perfectly Artistic Dentistry

And as reasonable as those three can make them.

Critical Examination with Definite Cost of work required given, and your teeth cleaned free of charge.

FEES WILL RANGE AS FOLLOWS:

Full Upper and Lower Sets, from...\$7.50
Silver Fillings, from...\$1.00
Gold Fillings, from...\$2.00
Gold Crowns, from...\$5.00
And all other work at a reasonable and perfect care, best material, and finest workmanship can make them.

OFFICE

The West Dental Parlors

IMPERIAL BANK CHAMBERS,
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Truck, Dray and General Teaming done.

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Residence—17 Pine Street, Victoria West.

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Today's advertisement will
be found on

PAGE EIGHT

Geo. Powell & Company

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GENERAL HARDWARE

WIRE HANGING BASKETS 35c
GARDEN FORKS 15c
GARDEN SPADES 85c
GARDEN TROWELS 15c
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LAWN MOWERS, ALL SIZES. CHICKEN WIRE, ALL SIZES.
PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT AT

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Our Spring and Summer Millinery Stock being now complete, we are in a position to show our numerous customers the latest and most novel effects in Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Toques.

Mrs. W. Bickford, 61-63 Fort St.

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"King Edward," 1,000s
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"Eagle," 100s and 200s
"Victoria"
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Builders and General Hardware, Lawn
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Just Received a Fine Assortment of

American Locks, Butts,
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Of the very latest patterns and styles. Our prices
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Just a few tons of the finest local grown—Dry and floury. None like them in the City

Mowat's Grocery, 77 Yates Street

SHERIFF'S SALE

Under and by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Supreme Court of British Columbia in an action No. 8, Clarke vs. W. Jones, and to me directed, I have seized and taken possession of the goods and chattels contained in the premises known as Jones' Auction Mart, Broad Street, also the Old Church, corner Broad and Pandora Streets, consisting of Bed-room Suites; Beds, single and double; Box, Wool and Hair Mattresses; Oak Bed, Dining Table, Chairs; Carpets; Curtains and Tapes; Glassware; Crockery; Washing Machine; Sewing Machine; Pictures; Cutlery; Rugs; Matting; Oilcloth; Hanging and Table Lamps; Bed Lounger; Single Bed; Wardrobe; and other household goods, and on Monday at the Auction Rooms, Broad Street.

Sale on Tuesday at the Old Church, corner Broad and Pandora Streets.

Terms of sale cash.

F. G. RICHARDS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Victoria, B. C., March 30, 1905.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that we intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next sitting for a transfer of the license held by E. Cave to sell and dispense spirits by retail at the Victoria Hotel, Government Street, Victoria, B. C., to ourselves, of this city. Dated this 2nd day of March, A. D. 1905.

W. A. M. LINGTON,
F. L. WOLFENDON.

Real Estate

FOR SALE

A. W. Bridgman

Phone No. 86. Established 1858.

SIX EXCELLENT BUILDING LOTS on Yates and Johnson, above Cook; assessed \$4,450; to be sacrificed at \$2,500.

PROSPECT LAKE—64 acres; extensive water front; cottage; stable; boatshed; large alder bottom—\$30.00 per acre; very easy terms.

NEAR ELK LAKE—200 acres; living stream; easily cleared—\$20.00 per acre.

VIBY STREET, above Vancouver; full sized lot, deep front; to close an estate; no reasonable offer refused.

SWAN LAKE—6 acres; all fenced, part cultivated; black loam; living stream—\$1,000.

GLANFORD AVENUE—Ten acres in cultivation—\$1,000.

KINGSTON ST.—Seven roomed house; large lot; modern conveniences; stable—\$2,500.

VICTORIA WEST—Six roomed house; cost \$800, for \$450 cash.

SUPERIOR STREET—Pretty, modern bungalow, with large lot—\$4,200.

ROYAL OAK—241 acres, 15 in cultivation, 4 1/2 in bearing orchard; comfortable house; outbuildings; living stream; beautiful situation. Price on application.

PORT SIMPSON—Lots in first addition to Hudson's Bay Co.'s townsite—\$150. In side; \$175 corners.

FOR RENT—Thirty houses in various parts of city.

GOVERNMENT STREET—Suite of offices; excellent position for dentist or lawyer.

MONEY TO LOAN, FIRE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

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SUPERIOR ST.—8-roomed house, with all modern conveniences, and 1 lot—only \$3,200.00.

ST. LAWRENCE ST.—5 room cottage—\$250.00.

SOOKE RIVER—100 acres, 20 slashed; good cabin and stable; good fishing and hunting—\$10.00 per acre.

MENZIES ST.—5 room cottage and one lot; for quick sale, \$1,800.00.

LYDIA ST.—5 room cottage; bath, electric light, etc.; one lot, stable, etc.—price \$1,000.00.

CADBORO BAY RD.—7-room house and 2 lots—\$2,400.00.

LIST YOUR PROPERTY FOR SALE with us. We can find you a purchaser. Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance.

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Real Estate Office, 73 1/2 Government St. Phone 1016.

FOR SALE—Three valuable lots, Cloverdale Estate, containing about 10 acres. Terms on application.

FOR SALE—Very desirable farm of 200 acres, Methosha district; good barn and farm buildings. Terms on application.

FOR RENT—Office, 73 1/2 Government Street, suitable for stenographer, typewriter, etc.; \$8 per month.

Now is your time to buy city lots at bargain prices. A splendid frontage lot for sale, size 50x120, price \$250; back lots, size 50x120, \$200 per lot. Worth your while if you are thinking of buying lots to see these bargains. Splendid location on the Fairfield Estate. For full particulars apply to

JAMES A. DOUGLAS, Real Estate Office, 73 1/2 Government Street.

On and after the 1st of next month removing to 29 Bastion Street.

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Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Tel. 622, 17 Torrance Avenue.

TO RENT—5 roomed house, with 1 1/2 acres adjoining; situated on Dallas road, near Clover Point; would make capital small chicken ranch.

FOR SALE—100 acres of land, Salt Spring Island, 12 acres cleared, 3 1/2 slashed and seeded; stream of good water; no buildings; balance of land lightly timbered. Good communication with markets. Price \$1,200.00.

FOR SALE—15 acres on Quamichan lake, partly cleared; would be subdivided into lots of 15 acres and upwards. Good shooting and fishing on the lake.

FOR SALE—187 acres of land on Salt Spring Island, 100 cleared and under cultivation; good frame house, barn 72x72. Price \$8,500, including all stock and full outfit of farm implements.

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Baumont Boggs,

Real Estate & Insurance Agent, 42 Fort St.

FOR SALE—A choice farm of 156 acres, of which there is about 60 acres cleared. Price only \$2,500.

FOR SALE—10 acres, with water frontage on Victoria Arm; good land. Price \$150 per acre.

FOR SALE—5 acre blocks of fruit land in "North Dairy," "Strawberry" and "Cedarvale" and "Cadboro Bay Park" subdivisions. Prices from \$25 to \$130 per acre.

FOR SALE—Choice cottage near Government Buildings; over one-fourth acre pretty garden; very easy terms.

New issue of "Home and Farm" list just out. Send for Free Copy.

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22 BASTION STREET.

FINE BUILDING LOTS, fronting new City Park, on Gorge Road.

GOOD ACREAGE property along Burnside road, and above George bridge; excellent for fruit growing.

VALUABLE CITY LOTS on Yates street and Wharf street, yielding good return as an investment.

ALSO TWO CITY WATER LOTS at foot of Yates street, with 100 feet wharf and large warehouses.

TWENTY-THREE ACRES in Esquimalt district, fronting on Royal Roads.

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EXCELLENT BUILDING LOTS in Esquimalt town.

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No. 2 View St. Opposite Main Entrance Driford Hotel.

FINE LOT AND TWO COTTAGES in Victoria West. Do not miss this opportunity. Only \$1,000.

BEAUTIFUL MODERN RESIDENCE on well situated lot in the East End; seven rooms, stone foundation, basement, bathroom, electric light, sewer, etc.; new and modern. Do not miss this opportunity of getting a beautiful home cheap.

GOOD FIVE ROOMED COTTAGE in best part of James Bay; fine lot, with good fruit trees. This is the cheapest buy in the city today.

BUILDING SITES—If you want a lot, call and get our list. We have the best sites offering in the city today in all localities. If you want to buy or build, we can suit your taste and purse. Money loaned and terms arranged. Call and consult us. We are always pleased to furnish information.

Remember our address is No. 2 View St.

B.C. Land & Investment Agency Ltd.

40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

FOR SALE—6 roomed house, with attic, modern in every respect; lot 50x133.

TO RENT—Victoria Arm—Commodious dwelling on water front, with well kept grounds (2 1/2 acres); immediate possession; moderate rent.

10 ACRES—6 room cottage, barn and outbuildings; 9 miles from city.

FOR SALE—50 acres water frontage on Cordova Bay—\$50 per acre.

FOR SALE—Acreage, 320 acres, Highland district—\$2 per acre; will pay for itself in cornwood alone.

25 ACRES—4 miles from Victoria, 15 acres under cultivation, balance slashed and seeded; 5 roomed house, barn, etc.—\$4,000.

\$1,000—Four-roomed modern cottage, in A1 order; large cellar; corner lot 45x133; stable, etc.

\$2,000—Will buy two cottages, 6 rooms each; bath, hot and cold water; electric light and sewer connections; ten minutes' walk from post office.

GORGE ROAD—Handsome residence on water front, with acreage. Apply for particulars.

\$1,000—Six-roomed house on car line, James Bay; sewer connections, etc.

\$1,500—Third street, 5 roomed cottage and lot 50x133, with sewer connections, stable, front and back entrance.

\$1,650—Six-roomed cottage, Cadboro Bay road; lot 72x120.

\$2,000—House and 2 lots, on Bay street (corner); very easy terms.

\$1,200—Six-roomed cottage, 2 lots; stable; chicken house, etc.; fruit trees and small fruits.

\$125—One acre in north end of city, all cleared and under cultivation.

LOTS in Fairfield Estate, \$100 each; \$10 cash, \$10 per month, interest 4 per cent. only.

ONTARIO ST.—Full sized lots, \$400 each; very easy terms.

\$250—Lots 50x133, on Garbally road, corner Gorge road; easy terms.

SIMCOB ST.—Lot 60x240; no rock; only \$800.

FOR SALE—Oak Bay avenue, half acre just outside city limits—only \$700.

\$1,650—15 acres, 10 under cultivation; new 5 roomed house, barns, etc., running stream; 12 miles from Victoria, on a good road.

JAMES BAY—84-roomed cottage; lot 80x160; nice garden; cellar; brick and stone foundation; electric light and gas; modern in every respect.

SAANICH DISTRICT—20 acres, all under cultivation; small house, barn and outbuildings; running spring of water—\$2,700.

WAR SCRIP—South African war scrip for sale.

HOTEL—Over 40 rooms, bar, etc., furnished as a going concern—\$1,500.

OAK BAY DISTRICT—1 1/2-5 roomed cottage, bath room, pantry, hot and cold water, electric light, outhouses.

HARRISON ST.—\$1,850—6 roomed cottage, bath, hot and cold water, etc.

JAMES BAY—\$1,800—5 roomed 1 1/2 story dwelling, all modern conveniences, good street; handy to car.

NORTH END—\$1,800—5 roomed cottage, brick and stone foundation, bath, pantry, electric light, hot and cold water.

FARMS FOR SALE—Ask for printed list

\$500 WILL BUY A GOOD LOT, 50x132; front and back entrance; Gorge and Garbally roads.

YATES ST.—Modern 1 1/2 story 8 roomed dwelling, electric light, sewer and bath—only \$2,100.

FIRE INSURANCE (Phoenix of London), MONEY TO LOAN.

Pemberton & Son

TEL. 78. 45 FORT ST.

FINE FARM—52 acres, all cultivated; cottage; good buildings; modern to price; near city.

WATER FRONT—Nice 5-acre lots, near city.

SMALL FARM—Close in—only \$1,800.

NICE LOT—Corner First street and King's road, 50x150; cheap.

HANDSOME 8-ROOMED HOUSE, stable, etc., near Fountain.

BRICK HOUSE—6 rooms, bath, etc.; stable, garden; 1 1/4 acres; 2 miles north.

FIRST ST.—6 rooms, bath, electric light, sewer; nice cottage; cheap; easy terms.

CHEAP LOT—Ritbet street; owner will build and sell on monthly instalments.

FOR RENT—Comfortable little house, Seventh street—\$8.00 per month.

MOST DESIRABLE furnished residence in best portion of the city—\$50.

DALLAS ROAD—Nice position; 7 rooms furnished—\$30 per month.

J. H. Whitome

DUNCANS, V. I.

Real Estate, Insurance, and Financial Agt.

Farms in the Cowichan District from \$1,000 to \$10,000.

100 ACRES—70 acres improved buildings; close to railway—\$8,000.

130 ACRES—On river, 35 acres improved; buildings—\$4,400.

50 ACRES—20 acres improved; new buildings—\$2,300.

UNIMPROVED LANDS, residential sites, on Quamichan Lake.

LOTS, Duncans townsite, from \$100 up.

W. H. Finlayson

70 GOVERNMENT STREET.

LOT—Esquimalt road, just outside city limits—only \$400.

MODERN GROOMED HOUSE—Lot 99x 140, Richmond avenue; nice garden, and close to tram—\$1,850.

LOTS on Finlayson Estate—\$350.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE—Just completed; all modern conveniences; cellar; sewer; tram passes door; main street; can be bought on monthly payments.

A. Williams & Co., Ltd

104 YATES STREET.

FOR SALE—140 acres, partly improved; \$1,500.

FOR SALE—50 acres, small orchard; \$1,250.

FOR SALE—5 1/2 acres good land, all cleared and fenced (close in); \$550.

FOR SALE—13 acres, 5 cleared, with stock, good buildings, etc.; \$5,000.

FOR SALE—House, 6 rooms, in good order, with bath—\$750.

Hand Telephone Calls

EDUCATIONAL.

BUSINESS COLLEGE 1122

20TH CENTURY 1122

CABINET MAKERS 1165

CARRUTHERS, DICKSON & HOWES, Cabinet Makers and Joiners, 131 Johnson street.

MESSSENGER 409

MESSSENGER OFFICE 409

29 Torrance Avenue, Prompt Delivery.

PLUMBERS 629

A. SHERRIFF 629

PLUMBING AND HEATING 102 FORT STREET.

PLUMBING 552

JOHN COLBERT, Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Works, 4 Broad Street.

REAL ESTATE 1076

P. R. BROWN LTD., 30 Broad St. For a Dwelling, Furnished or Unfurnished.

NOTICE.

All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company within that tract of land bounded on the south by the southern boundary of Comox district, on the east by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 50th parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the E. & N. Railway land grant.

LOST.

LOST—Near city limits, Esquimalt road, on 2nd inst., a wire-haired fox terrier, "Dr. Bell" on collar. Finder will be rewarded by returning to W. H. Langley, 253 Fort Street.

LOST—Gold bar brooch, with large pearl in centre. Return to 52 Government street.

LOST—Plain twisted gold bangle bracelet, Reward at "The Maples," street.

LOST—Small gold chain and opal set with turquoise and diamond. Finder rewarded by returning to Campbell & Cullins.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—Smart canvasser, Victoria; experience not necessary; good salary. Box 301 Colonist.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A companion help; comfortable home near city; one child. State wages. No. 305 Colonist.

WANTED—Waitress at Mikado tea room.

WANTED—A housekeeper to live on ranch near Ladysmith, of a family to cook for. Apply to Mrs. A. S. Christie, Esplanade, Ladysmith, for full particulars.

WANTED—Superior general for Vancouver; good plain cook and housework; wages \$20. Apply 60 Rae street.

WANTED—By an elderly gentleman, a housekeeper who can do plain cooking. Apply with references to Box 272 Colonist.

WANTED—Young girl who sleeps at home to assist with housework and care of baby; references. Apply morning Mrs. E. H. McMillen, Dallas ave.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—To rent, small furnished cottage or house, centrally located. Apply Box 302 Colonist.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—As a going concern—Good will and furniture of a large first-class private boarding and lodging house, doing a thriving business; rest of furniture, cheap. For full particulars apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

ADVERTISEMENTS under this heading will be inserted at a special rate of one-half per word, with six insertions for the price of four.

YOUNG WOMAN wants a place as general housemaid; take cleaning by the day. Box 299 Colonist.

WANTED—Two young girls want situations as waitresses; reliable and trustworthy; ages 16 years. 60 Rae street.

EXPERIENCED LADY STENOGRAPHER with 10 years' experience. Apply Box 300 Colonist office.

WANTED—Two capable women require house cleaning; strong and active. Apply 60 Rae street.

WANTED—A position as housekeeper or nurse. Address Box 277 this office.

WANTED—A lady can highly recommend an experienced needlewoman; specialty, blouses, children's clothes and underclothes. Apply 60 Rae street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—A youth, under 20, as office assistant; references necessary. Apply by letter, stating age and requirements as to salary. "H. W." Colonist office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

ADVERTISEMENTS under this heading will be inserted at a special rate of one-half per word, with six insertions for the price of four.

WANTED—Young man, experienced, domestic work on farm. Address Box 306 Colonist office.

WANTED—For gardening or cleaning or any kind of work. Apply Johnson & Co., mission, phone 1124.

A JAPANESE wants a situation of outdoor or garden work in the city or in the country. Apply P. O. Box 592, Mr. 30.

POSITION WANTED—Young man, expert stenographer, best of references, day position. Apply Box 291 Colonist office.

FURNISHED HOUSE

A most desirable furnished house to rent in a very choice location. The house is commodious, well furnished and close to tram.

PEMBERTON & SON
45 FORT STREET

CHICK STARTER

Is a primary food for baby chicks up to five weeks old, which can be fed immediately after hatching. This food is carefully selected, re-cleaned stock, cracked grain, kafir corn, hemp, millet and grit, free from dust and dirt and strictly high grade.

50-lb. CARTON 50c.
50-lb. SACK \$2.00

SYLVESTER FEED CO., 87-89 YATES ST. Tel. 134

Electro Grips
25c Each

Something New. You Need One
Hinton Electric Co.

China Arming
For The Crisis

Modern Arms Being Secured for
Banner Corps Which Garrison
Pekin.

Japanese Agents Aiding Work
of Re-Arming Soldiers of
China.

Mail advices received from Pekin show that China is preparing for the crisis which the rulers of the Middle Kingdom realize must confront the big empire at the close of the war in Manchuria. Sir Robert Hart, head of the Chinese customs, has been ordered to arrange funds for the building of the nucleus of a navy, and the military officials are busy reorganizing the Banner corps which garrison Pekin, which are being retrained and prepared to form the nucleus of a Chinese army. It is understood that Japanese agents are furthering the armament; in fact, the Japanese have been busy throughout the big empire, both politically and commercially. Many foreigners engaged as advisors, etc., are being replaced by Japanese and Japan is furthering her interests in other ways, that of sending Buddhist missionaries to many districts being among them.

The high officials of the Chinese court have been shown that at the close of the war China will have to pass through a crisis threatening the very foundations of her independence and integrity, and that

To Avert Anarchy
and chaos the forces of the empire must be well armed and ready for emergency and immediate service. The German-trained troops of Yuan Shih-kai and the forces of Ma Yu-kun, stationed during the war on the borders of Mongolia to prevent, if possible, the neutrality of China being invaded which the force was powerless to do, are being increased. These troops, although none too good, according to European and American standards, are the best in China at present. Yuan Shih-kai has under him 25,000 troops. These men are seen at the railway stations of the Imperial Chinese railway between New Chang and Pekin.

It is the various Banner corps, Manchuria as well as Mongolia, and Chinese Bannermen quartered at Pekin and its immediate vicinity, that are to be given the most attention; they are most in need of reform, for the other forces mentioned have already been armed with a modern rifle. Up to the end of February the authorities had succeeded in providing some twenty-eight battalions of Bannermen with either Mannlicher or Mauser rifles, not counting a force of 7,000 Manchus who were equipped with modern rifles since February 20,000 rifles had been received to arm the Banner corps at Pekin, without which the defenses of the Chinese capital would not be complete, and instructions have been telegraphed by the Manchuria civil and military authorities at the capital to the small arm factories in the Yangtze provinces to lose no time in

Making the Necessary Rifles
while, at the same time, contracts are being made with the agents of foreign arm-manufacturing companies for many thousands more.

When the troops mentioned have been satisfactorily armed, the attention of the authorities will be turned to the other forces; in fact, it now seems as if China, the drowsy old giant, is beginning to awake, and although slow, it is arming to be ready. It must be understood that the Banner troops mentioned as in process of rearmament are only those who have been selected during the last eighteen months to form the nucleus of a foreign-modelled army for the protection of Peking. If all the Banner corps organizations of Manchuria, Mongolia and Hanchun, or Chinese—which are in existence, were properly enrolled and armed, as the scheme now contemplates, at least half a million more magazine rifles would be required. As far as can be learned, it is intended at present to have the Banner regiments

Prepared for Immediate Service
that is to say, by the middle of the coming summer, and they will amount to nearly 450,000 men of all arms. Besides these there are 55,000 men of in-

ferior discipline, but not bad quality, and partially armed with modern weapons, only awaiting to be properly trained and officered like their better drilled comrades.

Heretofore the Chinese forces have been notably poor, and the present scheme will work a vast change. When the war between Japan and Russia began, recognizing that Chinese territory might be invaded by the belligerents, General Ma Yu-kwan, a Chinese officer whose station is at Tung-chow, south of Pekin, with a force, on paper, as 10,200, was sent to the frontier. This force numbered 7,000 of cavalry and artillery for the most part. There are eight squadrons of cavalry, nominally 2,000, actually 1,200, six companies—not batteries—of artillery, comprising 49 guns and, nominally, 1,200 men, actually 840, with fourteen battalions of infantry. This force was divided between the Great Wall and the borders near Mukden. This force is partially armed with modern weapons. Part of the infantry has Mannlichers, but the battalions are mainly armed with the Mauser of 1882 pattern; the cavalry carry Mannlicher carbines. The artillery have one 87-millimetre, sixteen 75-millimetre and thirty-two 57-millimetre field guns of Krupp's 1886 model. In addition there are minor divisions in Jehol outside the Great Wall. It is recognized, though, that these forces are in need of rearmament and they are included in the scheme now being promulgated at Pekin.

CHARTS AND COMPASSES.

Pacific Marine News.

We extract the following from "Suggestions to Managing Agents and Masters," published by the North of England Protection & Indemnity Association.

Complaints of inquiry continually bear witness that inferior and inaccurately adjusted compasses are a frequent source of disaster. Surveyors should look well after charts and compasses as they do after a few paltry tons of cargo more than the ship ought to carry. They stop the ship for overloading, but defective charts and instruments are never thought of, and it is alleged that compasses "are allowed to be sold by public auction and used in a condition unfit to hold eggs in." That "a compass should be the first consideration in the purchase of a vessel, and that of providing the best value in entertainment for the mass of the public, home and foreign, which will be out for the country."

There can be no question but that the money spent on the Indian canoe races is money excellently applied. These races are the most popular and interesting feature of the time-honored regatta year after year. There should be more of them, and their picturesque should be accentuated in every way possible—and fancy suggests a not inconsiderable number.

Then it would be a popular move to add to the programme of sports an aquatic tug-of-war.

Inexpensive, immensely amusing, and of great interest to the public, so far as present information reveals. In this event but one boat is used by the competing teams—usually of four men each. The boat is a small, narrow, double-ended, and the rival crews are placed facing each other.

As the given signal they row their best—of course pulling in contrary directions. Thus in a tight contest with well matched crews, the hardest struggle is evidenced by the boat remaining stationary, while the crews toil valiantly.

And all the time the race is beneath the eyes of all, and no part of the amusing struggle is lost.

Another excellent aquatic feature would be the introduction of a life-saving station, on a necessarily limited scale. This might also be made competitive, between rival saving crews.

As a general rule, the feature is "started" without sign to the audience. A "one boatman of rural appearance and seeming inexperience in boat management, pulls out from shore as though to cross the course. His awkward management of his boat is sure to draw attention to him, and at the proper moment his troubles culminate in an upset, the "Rube" being unable to manage to get his boat over the line.

That is the signal for the launching of the lifeboat.

—and the race to the scene of imaginary danger. As the boat nears, the victim of assumed mishap usually "lets go," and as he sinks from sight one of the savers takes the dive, brings the man to the surface, illustrating the handling of fractions or frightened subjects in the water.

The fighting of the boat, the return to land; the saving of the sinking boat; and the operation of restoring the rescued, complete the programme.

It makes a novel, and instructive, and at the same time a most dramatic and fascinating feature of any water carnival. There is action in it from beginning to end, and it would be immensely popular.

And, what is more, it is a feature of the many in their glory in the part of the life-saving crew!

Still another possible feature—this time not aquatic—which must not be forgotten, is

A Drivers' Parade

Last year there was a small beginning in this line, minor prizes being offered to encourage the appearance in the line of private equipages. It would be well to enlarge this feature, enabling it to embrace all motor vehicles, the touring cars, runabouts, motor tri-cars and bicycles in themselves making quite an interesting and imposing parade.

There were several four-in-hand turn-outs, a couple of tandem teams, and any number of stylish private carriages and single drivers. About four times last year the parade was held, and for this year should be made this year, and every effort put forth to secure as judges people of taste, discrimination, and unchallenged impartiality.

And there are other suggestions which will be put forth later on.

The Colonist will be pleased to present any suggestions which citizens may offer.

Victoria Day
Suggestions

Water Carnival a Feature—International Courtesies and U. S. Navy.

Horse Show and Motor Parade—Aquatic Tug-of-War—Life Saving Demonstration.

The committee having in hand the drafting of a programme for the forthcoming celebration of Victoria Day in Victoria, which consists of Alder Bell and Hall, Mr. H. D. Helmcken, K. C., Dr. Carter, Col. Hall, Dr. Garesche, and Mr. Noah Shakespeare, is to hold a meeting at the city hall, this evening, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of discussing the programme which may then be discussed will be largely tentative, for suggestions from the public should be welcomed during another fortnight at least. Their object will be to guarantee an improvement of the attractive quality of the carnival. Several interesting suggestions have already been put forward respecting aquatic features, likely to prove drawing cards and a little variation from the stereotyped proceedings which have, through familiarity, largely lost their charm for citizens and visitors.

One of the proposals is that

A Water Carnival should be arranged as an evening event, preferably on the latter of the two days of the celebration, as a grand finale. In other cities possessing manifestly inferior facilities for carrying out such a feature to advantage, such water carnivals have been made spectacular affairs of much beauty and great popularity—the city of Nelson at its great celebration being a notable example.

The custom is to have as many boats as possible decorated with Oriental lanterns, bunting, bannettes, etc., fantastic designs in reality floats such as, when mounted on wagons, would be a great object of interest in all twentieth century processions—being encouraged, and prizes being given for effective originality displayed in their arrangement. Such aquatic processions—the row boats, towed by the power craft, and music being the rule along the line—the multitude of lights making the spiky air of evening aglow with fiery effects is at a delight to the eye and a source of continuous and diverting surprises.

The procession at a given signal moves round the course allotted and past the reviewing stand, with music, and, in abundance, with facilities for dancing, and usually a reception barge. On the shore at such point as will afford the best general view from the water, a grand display is arranged (usually confining the evening's merriment), the mirroring waters accentuating and doubling the picturesque effects.

Another suggestion of which mention may be made is that it would be a very pleasing evidence of the existing

International Amity

for an invitation to be extended to the admiral of the United States fleet stationed at Vancouver, to come to the city with many of his ships as possible, and join hands with local Britons here in honoring the memory of one whom all the world honored as a woman, and as a queen—none more than the people of the greatest of modern republics. It is said that there is every possibility that such an invitation would be accepted, and in any event it is a suggestion which would do much to the residents of the Sound cities, many of whom are expected to be over for the big celebration, of which they are ever so ready to promote.

Should it eventuate that the invitation is accepted, it is a certainty that accompanying the squadron would come thousands of American sailors, and a great success from the attendance standpoint.

It is to be presumed that aquatic sports will, as from time past history, be made a feature of this year's celebration. Might it not, however, be well to provide

Some New Departures

In that programme, in the direction of making it more attractive to citizens and to visitors? The rule has obtained too much of late years that there must be as many prizes for the winners as there are open events, and so many for a certain coterie of young oarsmen who are sufficiently well represented on the arrangement committee to carry their pet. The boys look for the 24th of May prizes more what in the light of a subsidy for their activity in aquatic sport, and the money is therefore devoted to them in advance of the start, and the consideration of that of providing the best value in entertainment for the mass of the public, home and foreign, which will be out for the country.

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Launching the Lifeboat

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Note
The Fact

It is not by the appearance of the bottle that you should judge the quality of the Whisky. The greater quality is inside the bottle. The contents of a bottle of the famous Kilmarnock is more enjoyable than the most gaudy label could promise.

PITHER & LEISER
WHOLESALE

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

The Provincial
Legislature

(Continued from Page One.)

plized briefly on the economic problem, reaching the conclusion that if the Socialist members wanted to reform the world it was well and good, but that their views were not calculated to encourage the investment of capital, without which the great district of Cariboo would continue to decline and die. He discussed shortly the financial statement, taking the ground that it was dishonest of the government to assume that a surplus existed whereas the balance was really on the wrong side. The people were not prepared to applaud such surpluses. They wanted to see expenditure, and the development of industry in the province. The income derived by the gentleman appointed to collect revenues in Cariboo was almost as much as the amount expended in the district for public works. He described the condition that the two Socialist members see fit to support the government as "an unhealthy alliance."

At 5:45 o'clock the House rose, to resume at 8:30 in the evening.

Evening Session

Mr. Henderson continued the debate upon what he considered to be the unenthusiastic delivery of the Minister of Finance, which he attributed to the depressing nature of the material with which he had to deal, and that the government legislature had accomplished nothing during the present session.

Mr. Ross—What about the wig bill?

Mr. Henderson said the wig bill was the only sensible thing which had happened. He scrutinized the public accounts and questioned some of the items therein stated as assets of the province. In the connection he mentioned the Nakusp & Shuswap Railway mortgage, and the Shuswap & Okanagan account, the latter, he claimed, not having been audited for ten years. He made an exhaustive examination of the drying charges to indicate that the administration of that department had not been up to the mark. He advanced an argument to show that if the Assessment Act had remained as it was, owing to allegedly lax administration of the collection service they would have realized about \$18,000 less than what would have been obtained by their predecessors. He pointed to the continued payment of 5 per cent. interest on the bank overdraft as another mark of bad business management. He made comparisons between expenditure in this province and in New Brunswick, under various heads, such as printing and stationery, postage and expressage, telephones and other services to support a suggestion of extravagance. The salary paid to the secretary of the Board of Health, he thought, was too large, and the cost of administration of justice was susceptible to retrenchment.

He alleged that out of 800 voters in Lillooet at the late election, about 300 were employees of the government. He talked along in a conversational way, picking up little odds and ends for comment. During the course of these remarks he made a strong appeal with a remark that his conduct of affairs last year had been so strenuous that he had to take a holiday afterwards. At this stage there were nine members present on the government side and eleven empty chairs opposite. Mr. Henderson apparently discovering a possibility of being left alone to address the chair, resumed his seat.

The Attorney-General replied briefly, beginning with a devout aspiration that the province would never be ornamented with the member for Yale as finance minister. He compared Mr. Henderson's critique on public finance with the long and tedious delivery of Mr. Cory Rider. Enthusiasm was noticeably absent during the honorable gentleman's speech, no less than three oppositionists being fast asleep during his delivery. He contested a statement of the member for Yale that the surplus was a matter of departmental arrangement, and resented a suggestion which attached hereto, that the accounts were cooked to produce it. Adverting to references to legislation introduced by himself, he observed that the reason for their easy passage through the House was attributable to the course which he had adopted in soliciting co-operation in perfecting them before submitting them to the legislature. As to the Shuswap & Okanagan Railway, and the Shuswap & Okanagan Railway, the present government was not responsible for the contracts made, and were not fairly subject to criticism in that regard. The present government was no more responsible for the errors of past administrations than was the present Liberal government at Ottawa. If there were any weaknesses in the method of keeping provincial accounts, as he watched certain suggestions were thrown out by the member for Yale, the attention of the legislature should be formally directed to the matter. He denied the assertion that the benedict rule of the Ottawa government was responsible for any stimulation which had come to British Columbia industries. As for the creation of a market for timber through the settlement of the Northwest, the Liberal government could not claim any exclusive credit for those conditions. The country would have developed just the same if that government had not existed at all. While on this subject he introduced an opinion that the best trade arrangements which Canada could obtain would be the result of a more liberal and somewhat inflexible policy, and being a woman of spirit, immediately turned and said:

"Allow me to present my husband—a poorer thing, but mine owner."

The House rose at 11:15 o'clock.

AS TO COLDS

Feed a cold—yes, but feed it with Scott's Emulsion. Feeding a cold in this way kills it. You cannot afford to have a cough or cold at this season or any other. Scott's Emulsion will drive it out quickly and keep it out. Weak lungs are strengthened and all wasting diseases are checked by Scott's Emulsion. It's a great flesh producer.

We'll send you a sample free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ont.

The House rose at 11:15 o'clock.

Inlaid Linoleum
85c
Square Yard

DAVID SPENCER
LIMITED

Brussels Carpets
\$1.00
Square Yard

Shirt Waist Suits at \$8.75

One style, Lustre Suits, skirt pleated and piped with silk; waist pleated, also with broad shoulder effect, piped silk.

Another style—A fine, small design, pleated skirt and waist, trimmed pearl buttons; brown, navy, pearl and green.

Silk Shirt Waists, made of chiffon silks. Price \$7.50.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

The business grows and grows because more men are daily realizing the advantages of this men's outfitting section.

Here are some growth creators—some ultra-stylish goods at very reasonable prices.

The Opportunity Presents
Itself in Men's Shirts

We try to avoid superlatives, and yet—

In Assortment—We know of no collection so full, varied and large.

In Style—We know of none so smart.

In Worth—We know of none so low in price.

We have worked and watched to make these claims true.

Besides the new stocks we are offering about 50 dozen Men's Shirts sold regularly at

\$1.00 and \$1.25. Today and Saturday at 65c each.

Mogador Silk Scarfs for Men

This splendid silk promises to be one of the most popular weaves of the season in Men's Neckwear. It is woven in Switzerland, and no other country has succeeded in producing it in a quality either so handsome or serviceable. The silks are in plain colors and are made in the 2½ inch four-in-hand shape, and tie up most effectively. **Fifty Cents Each.**

Commence today to buy your furnishings here, "Mr. Particular." Every proper sort of tie, every new style of half-hose, every leading shape of collar awaits you here. Come to see, to learn the styles, to buy, if you please, but not to be disappointed. We've looked out for that.

MOHAIRS ARE ALL THE GO

These practical, dust-shedding, yet dainty and stylish fabrics are just the thing for Spring wear. You'll be surprised at the wonderfully beautiful and striking designs in which the manufacturers have produced them this season. We have them in stripes and checks, in the small, unobtrusive patterns that fashion dictates. Something particularly new and striking are the Silk Mohairs. A specially attractive showing at \$1.25 per yard.

Besides the Wall Papers, Linoleums, Dress Goods, Shirts, Beds, Etc., the Following Are on Special Sale Today;

Children's Ribbed Cashmere Hose

Sizes 9½ to 8½; 15 dozen to offer today; values 35c and 40c. Today, 25c pair.

Eight Dozen Women's Plain Cashmere Hose

Spliced heel and toe; value 50c. Today, 35c.

Eleven Dozen Women's Lisle Hose (ALL LACE)

Sizes 8½ to 10 in.; regular 75c. Today 50c.

Spun Silk Hose

LACE ANKLE

Values \$1.25 to \$2.50. Colors: Pink, Blue, Gold, Green, Lavender and Canary. Hosiery department, 65c pair.

A Friday Belt Special

100 Belts (two styles).

1st—Black Taffeta, 5 rows cording, gold buckle. Today 25c.

2nd—Jap Silk Belt, pleated and shirred, lined satin, also with steel support; gold buckle. Today 25c.

Kid Shoes for Women

90 pairs of the \$4 quality. Today \$2. All widths, C, D and E. Three-quarter foxed, flexible sole, patent tip and with the new military heel.

About Stationery

The newest shadings and tints are shown side by side with the plainer staple kinds of writing paper.

Men's Suits

at \$12.50. Most men wonder how we can sell these suits less than \$17.50.

ELECTRIC MOTORS AUCTION

Generators for Light and Power.
Transformers, Meters and Supplies.

The Canadian General Electric Co.
LIMITED.

Head Office, Toronto, Ont. **STEPHENS & HAWKINS**
B. C. Head Office, Vancouver, V. I. Selling Agents,
Also at Rossland and Calgary. 95 Fort St., VICTORIA, B. C.

NORTH SAANICH

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ment was not responsible for the contracts made, and were not fairly subject to criticism in that regard. The present government was no more responsible for the errors of past administrations than was the present Liberal government at Ottawa. If there were any weaknesses in the method of keeping provincial accounts, as he watched certain suggestions were thrown out by the member for Yale, the attention of the legislature should be formally directed to the matter. He denied the assertion that the benedict rule of the Ottawa government was responsible for any stimulation which had come to British Columbia industries. As for the creation of a market for timber through the settlement of the Northwest, the Liberal government could not claim any exclusive credit for those conditions. The country would have developed just the same if that government had not existed at all. While on this subject he introduced an opinion that the best trade arrangements which Canada could obtain would be the result of a more liberal and somewhat inflexible policy, and being a woman of spirit, immediately turned and said:

"Allow me to present my husband—a poorer thing, but mine owner."

The House rose at 11:15 o'clock.

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SORRY HE TRIED IT.

Among the many stories which the late Bishop of Landaff used to tell of the clergy of his diocese, the following little anecdote will perhaps bear repeating: A clergyman once, in introducing his wife to the bishop, facetiously quoted the line as it which Touchstone introduced Andrew in "As You Like It": "Allow me to present my wife—a poor thing, my lord, but mine own."

The good lady resented her husband's somewhat impertinent jest, and being a woman of spirit, immediately turned and said:

"Allow me to present my husband—a poorer thing, but mine owner."

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